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THE
SOUTH CAROLINA
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

Vol. LVI



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JANUARY 1955

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SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

SOME LETTERS FROM JOHN CHRISTOPHER SCHULZ 1829-1883

Contributed by NELL S. GRAYDON¹

John Christopher Schulz, in childhood, came from Germany about 1780 with friends of his family, and was met in Charleston by his father, who had preceded him.² While a merchant in Columbia, he was married on December 13, 1804, to Miss Susan Flud Cantey, daughter of Major John Cantey of St. Mark's Parish. Maria Boyd Schulz, to whom these letters were written, was the oldest of their nine children. Later, the family settled in Pendleton.³ In 1833 while on a visit to his friend John C. Calhoun at Fort Hill, John Christopher Schulz died, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.⁴

The originals of the letters below, owned by Miss Mary Stanyarne Flud of Summerville, granddaughter of John Christopher Schulz, were copied by Mrs. Nell S. Graydon and given to this Society. Miss Flud later presented the originals to the South Caroliniana Library of the University of South Carolina, by whose permission they are now published. No changes have been made except that "&" has been rendered as "and", and elevated letters have been brought down to the line.

Pendleton, 22nd. Sept[ember] 1829

The receipt of your affectionate letter of 1st inst[ant], my dearest Maria, I acknowledged in my last letter to your dear Mother, having addressed one to yourself just before yours reached me. As it is through you, my beloved child, that my correspondence with the home department will be chiefly conducted, I will address my epistles alternately to your Mother and yourself, fully sensible that your Mother's time is wholly occupied with the charge of a large family, it would be unreasonable in the highest degree for me to expect many letters from her, though it would be highly gratifying to me to receive occasionally a line from under her own hand, yet will I not be so uncharitable as to impute her silence to indifference, or forgetfulness of your Father; our hearts have long been too firmly united, and I have had innumerable proofs of her devoted affection to me; that no slight cause can ever disturb our happy union, I will therefore be satisfied to hear thro' that dear organ, yourself, of your good Mother and the other dear objects I left behind me,

¹ Mrs. Stirling Graydon, Greenwood, S. C.

² From Miss Mary Stanyarne Flud.

³ This *Magazine*, XI, 254; see also XXIX, 165.

⁴ Miss Mary Stanyarne Flud.

as often as you find it convenient to devote an hour's conversation to your Parent, recollecting to direct your next to me at Columbia, where I shall expect to meet a letter from you early in October. I returned last evening from a pleasant excursion to the mountains in Georgia, with a large party got up by the V[ice] Prest.⁵ and you will no doubt expect me to give some account of the Falls of Tallulah, so celebrated by Travelers. I will attempt to give a brief history of our journey thro' the Mountains with the many hairbreadth escapes of some of our party and chapters of accidents incidental to such traveling. Our party were regularly organized accordingly to the rules existing in an army, appointed by the V. P. Col[onel] Simpkins acted as Generalissimo, Pickens Butler retained his rank as Colonel, Col. Pickens acted as Commissary for supplies, I had the appointment of Capt. of Cavalry, Thos. and And. Pickens as aides to the Commander in Chief, with the rank of Captains. I was also invested with the office of paymaster genl., the medical department was in charge of Mr. Yates.

The weather was delightfully cool and pleasant throughout the journey, after two days traveling without any incident worth noticing we arrived within three miles of the falls at a house where we were but badly accommodated, especially the Ladies. Mr. J. C. here observed very justly that himself and I were prepared for any contingency, having our chess men along we were not at a loss to amuse ourselves. The Falls of Talullah with their surrounding scenery taken as a whole, I think may well be compared in grandeur to Table Rock. We viewed them from five different points, having an excellent guide with us, we had the best possible chance of viewing that stupendous work of nature in its most attractive forms; many of the paths not unlike those you trod with me in ascending the Table Mountain, were almost inaccessible, yet we surmounted all difficulty, frequently by physical force, lifting each other up and down and skipping from rock to rock and clamboring amongst the shrubbery to secure a foothold. We had the view of an Eagle's Nest on a summit of nearly 1000 feet from the stream at the foot of the Rock. While on that summit Thos. Pickens was in the act of approaching the precipice when he fell and was only saved by catching hold of a small sapling and the timely aid of the V. P. who happened to be near and [was able] to rescue him from an untimely grave. On descending the mountain on our return we had to pass some narrow and dangerous defiles where the Ladies generally got out of the carriages to walk across them, but gaining more confidence as they progressed on the journey they neglected doing so at a narrow pass at the side of a mountain

⁵ John C. Calhoun.

where there was a precipice of a considerable height with a bold river flowing at its foot; here the horses of Col. Pickens' carriage which was in the rear became restive and plunged, the driver got frightened, I suppose, and reining them up, they backed the Carriage and before any aid could be rendered the carriage, horses and all went over the precipice and every soul in it must have been dashed to pieces if thro' the Mercy of Providence a tree had not been in the way which arrested its progress about fifteen feet from the top where the carriage lodged. Col. Butler with his intended and Anna Maria Calhoun were in at the time. The two former were thrown out without receiving any injury. The latter sprang into her father's arms who had descended in time to afford that aid; the majority of the party and myself were at the time considerably in advance and the first thing we knew of it was the repeated calls of the Vice Prest. for assistance. I immediately clapped spurs to my steed and was there first after the accident had occurred. I was really horror struck when I first beheld their miraculous escape. Susan Anna was almost frantic and we had much difficulty in composing her mind so strong had been the exciting cause. Nothing but the interference of the Almighty saved them from destruction. At the house where we stopped the first night from the falls, Mary Pickens was standing on a rail fence picking a peach from a tree when the rail turned and she fell and dislocated her left knee. Mr. Yates succeeded in putting it in place immediately and she is now recovering fast. The rest of our party all returned sound and well pleased with the jaunt. Now, adieu, my dear girl. Kiss your Mother and the children all for me, and our dear Susan too. Hampton and Martha and Caddy unite with me in love to you all.

Your affectionate Father

Dear Maria,

As the Ladies always command my attention first, I have commenced writing to your Mother and yourself first. I have had a very pleasant journey thus far, in consequence of the incessant rains for a week past every thing unpleasant has been carried off, and I felt not the least hesitation in selecting this for my stopping place in preference to going on as far as Walterboro' as one of my horses looked somewhat jaded. In making this arrangement George will have it in his power to return as far as Mr. Sommer's plantation this evening to be in time to take you all to Church tomorrow and give Hampton an opportunity of sporting his new whip on the Barouch.

I have not time to say more at present only to add my best respects to our young minister and a kiss to his dear sweet Sue. Kiss the children again for me, not neglecting my love to my dear little chorister Ann; tell her she must take courage and she will soon sing as well as the best of the Pineland Ladies.

Adieu, ma chère amie

Your affectionate Father

JNO. C. SCHULZ

P. S. Tell his Reverence that I won't be a deserter from his little flock longer than I can possibly help and that like our fair leader of our choir, I think I have been somewhat afflicted, by trying to make degrand [3 words illegible] have many in our musical band but on my return I shall have lungs fit to give a mountain blast.

Again adieu.

Jacksonbro' 27th August 1831

[Addressed] Miss Maria B. Schulz, Sommerville, Per George

Charleston, 24th Feby 1832

Your letter my dear Maria I took from the post office this morning and intended to have set out for home immediately thereafter but it commenced raining and has continued to do so, at intervals, ever since, so that I am compelled to give it up till the morrow, to this circumstance you are indebted for this prompt reply to your letter. I asked Hampton to answer it but he said He was too busy, I, therefore, have this pleasure all to myself.

We came to the City on Monday last and had the benefit of a good shower of rain on our way down but I have felt no inconvenience from the wetting, the rain was accompanied by a very severe blow and as we were in my chair, the umbrella was of little use, but our cloakes proved a tolerable protection. Moultrie and Alexander accompanied us to town.

We have had but very poor racing. I attended the first day to witness the great match race between Col. [W. R.] Johnson of Virginia & Col. [Richard] Singleton (Bonnets of Blue, belonging to the former won the race, Clara Fisher broke down in running the second heat, which is the third nag Singleton has lost in that way within a few years.) I never witnessed so much excitement as that race occasioned. Thousands and tens of thousands of dollars changed hands on that day, the bets

were not confined to our state alone, New York and Philad[elphi]a had bets on that race to the amount, it is said, of seventy thousand dollars. The agents for the north had a vessel lying off the bar in readiness to sail the moment the result was known and which was conveyed from the race course by means of telegraphs over the bar in four minutes and in fifteen minutes more the vessel was seen under a press of sails, standing to the north. In England it is stated bets were taken on the same race to the amount of \$50,000. Johnson took the second day's purse also. Yesterday's was won by Col. James B. Richardson.

Hampton has just got a letter from Martha Calhoun. She has been quite sick for the last three months but was recovering slowly which prevented the Col. and herself visiting the low country. The V. Pt. has placed Anna Maria with Mrs. Marks near Columbia. When your brother and myself left home your mother and the children were all well.

Mrs. Seabrook and family are staying next door with Mr. Dalton. She sent me word that I must go and see her which I intend to do if possible before I leave this.

Give Jane and Maria each a kiss with my love in which your brother joins and accept the same for yourself,

Your affectionate father,

J. C. S.

P. S. Poor I [torn] is no better [torn]

There never was so great a crowd of strangers in this City before, every boarding house is filled, even the steam boats and other vessels lying at the wharves have their cabins filled with lodgers. I had to go up nearly to the lines⁶ to get my horses stabled in a waggon yard. H. and myself attended the convention on Wednesday evening at the Circus and we heard some good oratory. Pickens Butler distinguished himself. It is supposed from 2000 to 3000 persons were present. We found it very difficult to get admittance for the immense crowd, the Ladies occupied the gallery and it had a most splendid appearance. All the beauty and fashion were present and everyone seemed delighted and the meeting did not adjourn till midnight.

I have dined out every day but one since I came down. Yesterday I dined with Mr. Rouan who had a party of gentlemen and last evening Mrs. Lamb gave a musical party which was quite agreeable.

On Washington's birthday I heard Hugh Legare deliver one of the best orations I ever heard in my life in St. Phillip's Church. Everybody

⁶ Old fortifications at the northern boundary of the city.

that could squeeze in was there and hundreds had to stay out of doors or go away.

Col. Butler is engaged to Miss Hayne, their wedding to take place tonight, I understand.

[Addressed.] Miss Maria B. Schulz, Pocotaligo, So. Ca.

Pendleton 13th Sept 1833

Yours and the letter from your dear Mother, my dear Maria, the receipt of which gave me great pleasure, being next in order, I embrace the present opportunity to answer them. On our arrival here I felt much disappointed to find that the gentlemen had but a few days before set off for the gold region and I had a great mind to follow them, but on further inquiry I was told that their stay would be but short and in all probability I might miss them or meet them returning which would only be adding to my disappointment. I concluded to await their return and receive their report here.

Mrs. J. C. and Col. Francis Pickens and his Lady, her sister and Anna Maria had accompanied them to Clarksville to view the Falls and beautiful scenery in that part of Georgia and they did return the day after we reached this but the V. P. and the Col. not for a fortnight after, the former has given me a most interesting and comprehensive view of that country and has pointed out the many advantages and disadvantages attending the working of the gold mines, he has himself embarked to a certain extent in that business and has so far found it profitable. In about a fortnight I shall join them on their next visit to New Mexico and I promise myself much pleasure.

I was delighted to hear that you had so agreeable an addition to your little family circle in the company of Portia and her sister but I at the same time was grieved to learn that the latter was still in very delicate health, but which I trust has ere this been entirely restored. The late melancholy death of Mr. B. no doubt has again cast a gloom over our little village but I most sincerely pray that that may be the last sad event to interrupt the little happiness that you promise yourselves to enjoy for the balance of this season. I and Ann often, very often think of you and the many dull hours you must pass and wish that you were with us, but it won't be very long before we meet again to enjoy ourselves the more after this temporary separation. Ann's health has already been much benefited by the change of air and travelling and she has enjoyed herself much in the company of the girls here at Fort Hill, our

SOME LETTERS FROM JOHN CHRISTOPHER SCHULZ 1829-1883 7

time has been pretty equally divided between the two families and it will be well if we do not both get completely spoiled before our return. You have no doubt heard of the death of Mr. Tho. Ogier who died at his son-in-law's house here two weeks after our arrival.

Greenville has been crowded with company this summer and is likely to continue so till there is a good frost to permit them to return home with safety.

I was sorry to see by the last paper from Columbia that that place was very sickly. Poor Mrs. I. Taylor (Miss Wallace) is quite deranged, it is thought past recovery. The second son of Gov. Taylor has married Miss Muir whom you must recollect very well. Now, my sweet child, adieu and when you feel in the humour, let me hear from you again; kiss the girls for me and give my affectionate regards to Susan and McG. I shall appropriate the other half sheet to my reply to your dear Mother's epistle.

Your affect[ionate] Father

[Addressed] Miss Maria B. Schultz, Summer Ville, Per Col Perry.

DIARY OF JOHN BERKLEY GRIMBALL 1858-1865

John Berkley Grimball¹ (June 23, 1800-March 7, 1893), the only son of John Grimball and his sixth wife, Eliza Berkley, was a tidewater rice planter in St. Paul's Parish, which then was a part of Colleton District, but now is in Charleston County. A graduate of Princeton, class of 1819, he was married on March 10, 1830, to Margaret Ann (1810-1881), "Meta", daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Lewis M. Morris² of Morrisania, now in New York City, and of Wiltown Bluff in St. Paul's Parish. The ten children born to this union were: Elizabeth Berkley, Berkley, Lewis M., William H., John, Arthur, Gabriella Manigault, Charlotte Manigault, Harry Morris, and Harriett M.

In 1858 Mr. Grimball sold his plantation on Slann's Island, and purchased The Grove, which became his winter residence. By his own estimates, he valued The Grove (945 acres) at \$35,000; his Pinebury plantation (615 acres) at \$22,000; and his 143 slaves on an average of \$550 each, at \$78,650. Despite poor health, he was active in business and in community affairs, and lived to a ripe old age. From 1871 to 1875, he was president of the Charleston Library Society.

His diary is in seventeen small volumes, begun on May 9, 1832, and continued until the close of 1880. Thereafter for some years, Mr. Grimball entered only his annual tax returns. The first twelve diaries reflect the business, social, and domestic life of a typical ante-bellum planter and slaveowner. The selection below records the period of the War of Secession. Later diaries show the hard times of readjustment in the post-war years.

The diary here given has been copied from a typed copy owned by the Charleston Library Society. No changes have been made except that elevated letters are brought down to the line; *anfersand* is rendered as "and" unless it appears in the name of a business firm; and a period is used in place of the terminal dash.

The original volumes, owned by Mr. John B. Grimball, of Columbia, are now on deposit in the Southern Historical Manuscripts collection of the University of North Carolina. His permission to publish the selection below is reserved "to the South Carolina Historical magazine only, with no permission to reprint or quote elsewhere."³

¹ For his ancestry and other information, see this *Magazine*, XXIII, 1, 39; XXVIII, 256; and XXIX, 231.

² For his ancestors, the first and the second Lewis Morris, see the *Dictionary of American Biography*.

³ His letter to the editor, August 8, 1954.

DIARY OF JOHN BERKLEY GRIMBALL

1st April, [1858]. My son Arthur who has been a student at the Military Academy at Columbia since January last, came home unexpectedly today, having been suspended for being engaged in a row.

5th April. I wrote today to Capt. Tew on Arthur's affair. The Board of Visitors are to decide upon his case.

8th April. Heard from Capt. Tew. The Board will readmit Arthur on condition that he denies his being engaged in any of the rows—and combinations that took place on certain days mentioned. As Arthur cant do this his connection with the Institution has now entirely ceased—A grievous disappointment to me.

21 April. We have lost old Walfoot. He had Mumps and very soon congestion of the brain. He was ill at least ten days. We were all of us much attached to him—a faithful and civil servant. Since then, or rather before his death, there have been cases of malignant sore throat ⁴ in Affy's family—she has lost two of her children and a third is now very ill. Yesterday another apparently similar case in another family was announced. I then thought it prudent to send Elizabeth, Arthur, Ella, Lotty and Harry to town. They went off today.

Mr. Whaley, much to my surprise, has refused to obtain from the Misses Morris a Power of Attorney to enable him to give me a valid receipt upon my Bonds to them, for Legare's Bonds to the amount of \$9000. He insists that his own receipt is sufficient. My Lawyers tell me it is not. Some correspondence has taken place between us upon the subject.

In his last letter he says that as long as the Bonds were in his possession, he had a legal right to give a receipt and would not apply for authority from his Principals—but that now the papers are in the hands of Robertson, Blacklock & Co he will write to his Nieces—and advise them to empower some one to receipt for the Legare bonds.

11th May [1858]. Moved to town today, find Elizabeth and the other children quite well.

12th. Col. Morris came from Wiltown today. He is to stay with us until he leaves for the North.

15th. Berkley Wilkins told me this Evening that he had spoken to Mr. Waggener of the House of John Fraser & Co, with a view to placing

⁴ Diphtheria.

my son Arthur in that Compting House. That at present there was no vacancy in it, but Mr. Waggener promised to remember Arthur when a vacancy did occur. Meanwhile Berkley will take him for the summer in his own office—his young man Girard being about to go to Europe on a visit to his friends there. At the expiration of the Summer Arthur will be taken by Mr. Frank Porcher into his office for a while—perhaps until the opportunity of entering J. Fraser & Co's Office shall happen. Meta had requested Berkley Wilkins to interest himself about Arthur—and this is the result. We are all exceedingly obliged to Berkley for his attentive kindness in this matter.

17th May. Ella, and Lottie began their quarter at Miss Murden's⁵ school today—Harry his at Miss Cromwell's.

21st May. Martin brought me today the Receipts from the Misses Morris acknowledging their having received Mr. Legare's Bonds for (\$9000) as so much paid on my Bonds to them. The whole affair of the Papers connected with the purchase of the Grove is settled.

22d [May]. I have this day put the Titles to "the Grove" Plantation—and the Receipts above mentioned—in my tin box and replaced the box in the Iron Safe at Robertson, Blacklock & Co's office.

25th. [May]. Mr. James of Phil[adelphia], Berkley Wilkins, and Mrs. Wayne dined with us today.

29th. Col. Morris left us today in the Nashville for New York.

1st June [1858]. Gave Mr. Allen Porter, Lumber Cutter, an order for \$67.42 cts on Robertson, Blacklock & Co, in favor of Porter & Co—for some Stuff, for an Engine Shed and Trunks which I got from him last Winter.

I also ordered the following which Porter & Coe are to furnish to me in Novr next;

12 pieces—each—25 feet long—12 in: wide—4 in: thick
 1000 feet—2 in: Planks
 2000 feet—inch boards—Refuse
 \$10 per M. \$5 per M.

Arthur went into Wilkins & Barnwell's office yesterday—31st May.

12th June [1858]. Today after dinner my son William who seemed much worried, desired to have some conversation with me, and when we had retired to my room, told me that he wished my advice in an

⁵ A boarding school for young ladies on Legare Street, Charleston.

affair of honor in which he was engaged as friend to Mr. Ed'd Lowndes. It seems that a few afternoons ago Lowndes was accompanying in an afternoon's ride on horse back, Miss Anne Barnwell—by a previous arrangement. And that on their way they were joined by Mr. Burnett, who continued with them I suppose. This Mr. Lowndes feels very much incensed by, considering it a violation of courtesy, thus obtruding himself, and wrote by William demanding an explanation. To this note Burnet replies at some length expressing surprise etc., but does not in terms disclaim any purpose of being discourteous etc. and calls upon Lowndes to point out the injury done and the Explanation required—that he will then consider what it may be proper to do. He denies that joining a lady who is riding with another gentleman is at all different from joining a lady who is walking with another gentleman, etc., which latter is in accordance, he says, with the usages of society, etc. To this Lowndes rejoins—Burnet replies this day to the second note. Refers to his first note in which he had desired to know what the injury was that he had done—and what explanation was required. Says that that request Mr. Lowndes had not availed himself of—that on consultation with friends he is confirmed in his opinion that he has committed no impropriety in the matter—and that he has [no] further explanation to make. This was the last letter in the correspondence and dated today. William had endeavoured to get the advice of others older and more experienced and of weight in the community—but they were for the most part in the interest of the opposite party or had been consulted by them.

Mr. Johnstone Petigru alone was kind enough to make the draft of a note which he thought might be sent at this point—which William showed me, but which he was afraid did not comport exactly with the tone of the preceding notes—very good, but not entirely to his mind. Under these circumstances, and at this point of the correspondence, I reluctantly, for I am averse to connection with such affairs, wrote a draft of a note—which, quoting from his note, that portion which referred to his having desired to be informed of the injury done—and the Explanation required, stated that the injury done had been set forth in Lowndes's first note—and that the Explanation required was not specifically mentioned because, if the offence were unintentional, the explanation would at once suggest itself. The note concluded by remarking that his (Burnets) conduct implied an insulting discourtesy towards himself (Lowndes) and that he (Lowndes) expected a full disclaimer of such a purpose. This Note William submitted to Mr. William Savage Elliott another friend of Ed: Lowndes who approved of it—and it was sent. The reply from Mr. Burnet was that he saw nothing in the note to induce

him to change his position, and that he declined to make any apology. Upon this a challenge was sent—and accepted—and thus the matter stands at this moment— $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 O'clock, P.M.—12th June.

[13th June] Yesterday afternoon 12th June a Telegraphic despatch was recd. by me from my son John—informing me that he had been ordered immediately to the Sloop of War Saratoga, now preparing for sea at Norfolk—and requesting that his clothes etc. should be sent to Norfolk forthwith. From this I infer that he has passed his examination, and is now a full midshipman. It is a great disappointment to us that we shall not see him before he sails.

14th June. Yesterday Evening William recd. a note from Mess[rs] Henry, King & Rutledge addressed to him, and Ferguson, as the friends of the opposing Parties—and offering themselves as mediators in the existing difficulties. William replied accepting their offer. He also wrote to Ferguson enclosing a copy of note from the Gentlemen—above named—and withdrawing for the time the Challenge which had been sent. Today William recd. another note from the Mediators, stating that from the correspondence which had been submitted to them, they advised that the letters be withdrawn in the order in which they had been written—and that a courteous note be sent from Mr. Lowndes to Mr. Burnet, enquiring if he intended any disrespect whatever by the conduct of which Mr. Lowndes complained—to which Note Mr. Burnet should make a reply of disclaimer of any such intention. They further request the privilege of writing both the notes. This mode of arranging the difficulty has been acquiesced in.

14th June. I sent today by Adam's Express a box of clothes to John—directed as follows—Mid: John Grimbail, U. S. Ship Saratoga: Norfolk Virginia. I also requested Messrs Robertson, Blacklock & Co: to send him a check for \$260—from the Bank of Charleston on the Bank of the State of New York—which they did that morning. I wrote to John by the same mail informing him.

19th June. Having told Mr. Petigru the other day that I was willing to testify in the case of Poyas vs. Wilkins if he thought what I could say important, I wrote to him this morning stating what I could say, in order that he might judge of the expediency of calling upon me

1st. That I went with Mr. Poyas and Pinckney the surveyor to locate the line between the Edwards lot and that which Mr. Wilkins was buying from Mr. Poyas.

2.—That Pinckney ascertained the line by measuring off 44 feet for Mr. Edwards.

3.—That Mr. Poyas acquiesced in the line and said that he had not sold the whole lot to Mrs. Edwards, but reserved a small portion for the convenience of the Colcock house—to avoid difficulty about the windows on that side.

4th. That Col. called upon me next day complaining that the line was run through Mrs. Edwards's land, which he contended extended to the house and fence.

5. That I don't recollect the number of feet, thrown by the line upon the Colcock lot.

6th. That I know nothing of the negotiation which resulted in the purchase.

The case was continued until next term, which commences next week. The case will come on in about a fortnight.

22d. *June*. John a few days ago sent back the Draft for \$260—circumstanced as he was, he said he would find it difficult to have it cashed—and to pay the Tailor etc. He therefore sent it back and having ordered his clothes at Washington from H. F. Loudon & Co. merch. Tailors—has directed them to send the bill to me. His Mother recd. a letter from him yesterday, in which he informs us that he is ordered to join the Sloop of War Macedonia—now in the Gulf—and that her destination is the Mediterranean. He will be absent about two years. He goes to the Gulf in "the Saratoga." I recd a letter from him this morning. He has recd. his clothes from Loudon & Co.—also a copy of the bill—\$199. They have been directed by John to send the bill to me. The box with his under clothes from home has also arrived at Norfolk. John writes that he will sail the morning after the date of his letter—that is on the 21st.—yesterday—and that we must direct our letters to the U. S. Sloop Saratoga—Key West.

23d. *June*—1858. Attended the funeral services of Miss Jane Louisa Porcher—eldest daughter of Philip J. Porcher—who died during the night of the 21st. of Typhus fever—aged about 20 years.

26th. [*June*]. Berkley—my son—left for New York this afternoon in the Nashville. He will be absent about six weeks.

28th. Mr. Hill, my overseer, was here this morning—has come down on his own affairs—perhaps to see the days proceedings. He reports a good growing Crop of everything, but Potatoes. The corn looks well but

needs rain. Rice quite promising. Rice receiving house will be completed in a week.

1st. July [1858]. Two days ago I recd. from H. F. Loudon & Co. Washington—a copy of their bill for furnishing my son John with certain things—Naval Uniform—etc. etc. The bill amounted to \$199. Today at my request Messrs. Robertson, Blacklock & Co. forwarded to Messrs. Loudon & Co. a draft on New York for that sum.

7th. July. Messrs Loudon & Co. of Washington—have acknowledged to Robertson, Blacklock & Co. the receipt of their draft for \$199. So that John's bill for his outfit is settled.

13th. Mr. Hill writes that the Rice Crop is very promising—and that the prospects of the Corn and Potatoe Crop have been much improved by late rains.

16th. Consulted Dr. Geddings about myself. He has had a Cough Mixture made up for me at Panknins.

He tells me that the affection under which I suffer is troublesome, but he thinks not apt to be dangerous. That it would benefit me much to change the air—a visit to the Virginia Springs would be just the thing. It does not suit me however to leave home this summer—and I will not unless under the most urgent circumstances.

17th. July—Saturday. It is said—and I believe with truth, that two persons have died in town of Yellow fever, during the week which ends today.

18th.—I hear today that there has been but one death—a man who had visited a vessel at Quarantine.

24th.—Mr. and Mrs. Heyw[ar]d Manigault came to town yesterday and left for New York in the Steamer this afternoon.

28th. July. Received letters from John today. He is on board the U.S.S. "Macedonian" at Key West. They will sail in a short time for the Mediterranean—and after about six months in that sea—proceed to the Coast of Africa. The Macedonian will be the Flag Ship on that station.

John directs us to address our letters hereafter to "Mid: John Grimball, U. S. S. Macedonian—Care of Naval Store Keeper—Spezzin, Sardinia."

2d. Aug. A man, named Murphy, came to see me this morning—tells me that Rowell, Col. Morris's overseer died on Friday the 30th. ult.—

and offers himself for the place of overseer. Wrote to Col. Morris today to Rock Alum Springs, Virginia.

5th. Lewis came to town yesterday by the R[ail] Road—by appointment I sent the buggy for him to the Depot over the River. He did not reach town till about 11 O'clock—and as the Car returned at 1. O'clock, he determined to pass the night in town—which he did and left us this morning at 5 O'clock. He spent the Evening at Elliott's.

15th. Aug.—The Yellow fever is no doubt in the City last week's Bill of Mortality announced a death by it and since then there have been several.

18th. Sept: [1858].—Since the last entry, we have had a great deal of sickness in the family. I was attacked with fever—Ephemeral the Dr. called it—and was in bed four days—and then about ten after William and Arthur were seized. I think Arthur had the Yellow fever and perhaps William too. The Dr. seems to think so. Arthur is well and at his business—but William is still very feeble.

Yesterday there was a Telegraphic notice in the "Courier," that Mr. W. H. Monagan had fallen from one of the windows of the New York Hotel and [been] instantly killed. Today we find that the unfortunate individual was W. H. Manigault. Mr. Barnwell, I am told, has recd. a despatch.

23d. Dr. Geddings was here today to prescribe for me.

25th. The Papers this Morning announce the death yesterday afternoon, by the prevailing fever, of Revd. Dr. Post, Pastor of the Circular Church.—An excellent man—and a great loss in various relations.

25th. Sept.—The Papers in the account of the Market during the week ending today, announce the sale of the first parcel of the New Rice Crop—belonging to [blank] at \$3.3/8 per cwt.

30th.—The Santee sails today for "the Grove" for a load of Rice.

Yesterday morning the funeral services were performed over Revd. Mr. Dennison, Rector of St. Peters. He died of Yellow fever.

My Niece Annie who has been sick, tho not dangerously for nearly a fortnight, is quite ill today.

5th. [October, 1858]. Annie is attended by Bellinger and Geddings who visit her twice a day. On the 3d. we all feared she was about to die. Her disease is Typhus fever. She is rather better today.

6th. Continues to improve.

7th. The first load of my Rice (from Pinebury) arrived in the Santee today 2247 bus[hels]. This is from the River Squares at Pinebury.

11th.—My Rice was sold at \$3 per cwt. and took 23¼ bus: to the Bbl.

25th.—The Santee arrived today with the 2d. load of Rice from Pinebury. She left the plantation on the 12th. and attempted to come outside—contrary to my exhortation and directions—for I am sure I have expressed my thoughts on this point to Kroag many times. He encountered a strong East Wind and being driven South, took refuge in St. Helena Inlet, where she lay 8 or 10 days. Meanwhile I heard nothing of the vessel and became very uneasy—as the season was passing I sent up “the Raven” to the Grove for a load on the 21st. She is not yet returned.

27th.—This morning a young man presented an order drawn on me by my son Lewis in favor of Revd. Mr. P. H. Bowman, for \$50. This order was endorsed by Mr. Bowman, and has come into the possession of Farnum and Dotterer, who are now collecting it. I gave the young man an order for the payment endorsed upon the original order. This is toward the payment of Lewis’s board bill at Mr. Bowman’s during the summer.

28th.—On the 19th. of this month I saw in “the Pee Dee Times” an advertisement signed by Revd. Edward A. Wilson—offering without pay to any one who would desire to have it, a Recipe for Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma etc.—which had proved perfectly successful in his own case. I wrote to him for it.

He sent it to me immediately in a printed form and proposes to supply the medicines—which is the benefit he derives from the enterprise. I wrote today enclosing \$2.50.

5th. Novr. [1858]. Received a letter from Lewis this morning it ought to have reached me yesterday—containing a check for \$50 drawn by Dr. Habersham at Adam’s Run in favor of Mr. Bowman. It was on the State Bank. Lewis requested me to collect the amount and send it to him by mail. I collected the sum at the Bank this morning in five ten dollar bills—and enclosed them to Lewis in a letter which I had registered at the Post-Office.

8th.—Heard from Lewis—has received the \$50. and given it to Mr. Bowman.

13th.—Col. Morris arrived from New York. He stays with us.

17th.—Moved up to the Country and slept at the Grove Plantation—where I shall reside for the future. My family will not leave town before December. I found my son Lewis waiting dinner for me.

28th.—(Sunday) Poyas John came to me this morning about 11½ OClock—and informed me that a Runaway named Hercules, who has been about the neighborhood for several years, had been with his, John's wife, and that meeting him last night at the Slann's Isl[an]d Place—they had quarreled, and he, John, had shot him. I immediately ordered Robin the Driver to take John into custody, and put a guard over him until the matter was investigated.

29th.—Hercules died yesterday and before he died stated that John shot him. I attended, accompanied by my son Lewis, the Coroners Inquest this morning. The Jury found in accordance with the facts.

30th Decemr.—Today John was to have been tried for Murder at Adam's Run, but Mr. Pressley, whom I have engaged to defend him being unable from illness to appear—the case was postponed.

John has been at home under guard ever since the occurrence—in Stocks at Night, and chained under one arm and over the other shoulder during the day—the Stocks being removed.

1st. Jany., 1859—I moved Mr. Carroll, my new overseer from Col. Ashes to Pinebury, where he is to live.

4th Jany.—Went to town, having under my charge Miss Louisa North and Miss Manigault, who have been passing the Christmas with my Daughter Elizabeth.

7th. Jany.—Having transacted my business I returned to the Grove today, bringing up with me Meta's sister, Mrs. Butler and her adopted niece—this little girl is sister to the two Mr. and Mrs. Heyward Manigault have adopted. Their Father's name is Gracen.

Mr. Pressley is able to attend to business and has named Wednesday the 12 inst. for John's trial.

Mr. Legare paid up his Bond \$5000—and I immediately paid up mine to the So. Ca. Society— and had satisfaction endorsed upon the Mortgage.

Martin Wilkins will send the Mortgage to Walterborough to have satisfaction entered upon the Record.

1859, [Jan.] 12th—John's trial took place today at the Agricultural House at Adam's Run. The Magistrate, Dr. B. Burgh Smith had summoned 12 Freeholders—to wit:

William Elliott	Hamilton Waring	Motte Legare
Joseph Wilkinson	Archibald Waring	Edward LaRoche
Col Morton Waring	Hawkins S. King	Hamilton Wilkinson
Daniel Wilkinson	Robert Rivers	Edward Barnwell Jr.

Of the above it was my privilege to choose five, who should constitute the Jury. King wrote declining to serve. Ed: Barnwell had gone to town. Motte Legare had made up his mind—and was excused from serving. From the rest I selected the following—William Elliott, Col. Waring, Archibald Waring, Daniel Wilkinson, Edward LaRoche. These were the Jury. Fraser Mathews a Magistrate in St. Bartholomews, assisted Smith.

After the evidence was gone through—very unfavorable to John—indeed there was nothing in his favor, but his own previous good conduct and the bad character of the Runaway, Hercules, whom he had slain—and the fact that he was probably believed that Hercules had lain with his wife—and probably rightly so. These three things were all that could be said for him.

Mr. Pressley, a lawyer from town, addressed the Court. When he had concluded the room was cleared—and the Prisoner withdrawn. The Court remained in deliberation for more than an hour. Having made up their verdict the crowd was readmitted. The following sentence was then read by the Magistrate—"That John was found guilty of Murder. That he shall be solitarily confined in the jail at Walterboro for twelve months—and on the first Monday in each month receive thirty nine lashes. At the expiration of which time he shall be shipped from the State under the penalty of twelve months further imprisonment."

It being late in the day the Magistrate requested me to have him taken care of at my Plantation until tomorrow, when he will have him taken to Walterborough. He is therefore now here.

13th.—Dr. Smith, the Magistrate, accompanied by a young man named McDonald came here this morning and took charge of John. McDonald put Handcuffs upon him and they left for Walterborough about $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10, OClock. Dr. Smith went to the Run again.

18th.—Went today to Walterborough to see how John was circumstanced. The Sheriff was not at home, but Hyatt, the Deputy Sheriff conducted me to John's place of confinement. He is in a cell on the 2d. Floor. The iron door in open squares, gives upon a passage way, which separated the cells from the outer wall of the jail. The cell is large enough to permit him to move about—say about 12 feet by 8 and sufficiently ventilated.

John seems as comfortable as one in his circumstances can be—says he has plenty to eat. I left home this morning about $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5, and returned to it at $\frac{1}{4}$ before 9 in the Evening.

The flat at Jacksonboro being sunk, I was obliged to retrace my steps to the cross roads, and drive to Parkers Ferry.

16th. Feb: [1859]—Mrs. Butler who has been staying with us at "the Grove" since the 7th. Jany. moved today to her Fathers at the Bluff.

22d. Feb:—Mrs. Grimball and Elizabeth went to town today by R[ail] Road—under the care of Mr. Heyward Manigault. The object of the visit is to have Mrs. Grimball's portrait taken by Irving a young artist of considerable merit.

23d.—Today we all dined at the Bluff with the Col: after dinner Mrs. Butler received a letter from Mr. James, forwarded by Express by Lawton & Co. The object of the Letter is to inform Mrs. Butler that her presence at Savannah on the 25th. inst is indispensable, in connection with the business of the Butler Estate. Mrs. Butler goes to town tomorrow by R[ail] Road—and immediately on to the Savannah Boat which will depart at 7 O'clock, the same Evening. She takes her French maid Marie with her—and during her absence Cornelia will stay with us at the Grove.

24th.—Heard from Meta—Irvine cant give her a sitting before Monday—28th—from press of previous engagements. Cornelia came here today. Heard a few days ago from Mr. B. C. Pressley—making known his charge for attending to John's case—\$53.50 cts. This includes his expenses up and down. He also stated his opinion that the second years contingent imprisonment could not be enforced. It is not a part of the sentence, but a Penalty for returning from Banishment—and as the Banishment of a Slave is illegal—the Penalty of course is illegal also.

3d. [March, 1859]—Mrs. Butler returned from Georgia today—and Cornelia was sent to the Bluff to her.

4th.—Meta and Elizabeth returned home today—the former having finished her sittings to Irving.

14th.—My Sister, Mrs. Wilkins, and her daughter Annie came up today to pass a week with us.

21st. March—1859—My sister and Annie, accompanied by Martin, returned to town today by R. Road. Martin came up two days ago in order to go down with his Mother.

22d.—My son William came up today.

26th.—Returned Taxes today to M. W. Clement—who is collecting for Simmons. His return day was a few days ago but he advised me to defer making mine till today. I returned 1650 Acres as follows

150 Acres	at	\$17
100	" "	13
220	" "	8.50
872	" "	3.
323	" "	1.

Also a Lot at Wiltown Bluff. And 132 Slaves. I had returned 13 Slaves in Charleston. The Taxes are 95 cts. per head. Slaves 81 cts per hund. dolls. Lands and this year a Poor Tax. I gave Mr. Clement an order on R. B. & Co. for the above \$205.42. I also mailed an order to Mr. McDowall on R. B. & Co. for \$604.22 cts—the amount of his bill against me for Negro cloth etc I also paid Moffets his bill against me to date \$5.50 cts. I also paid Mr. Clement the Interest on my Sister, Mrs. Wilkins, note to the Presb: Church—with the money she had given me for that purpose—\$17.50 cts I also gave Mr. Clement an order on R. B. & Co. for my Pew rent and the Int: on my Note. 25 Pew + \$17.50 Int—\$42.50

7th. April [1859]—I wrote a few days ago inviting Professor Porcher⁶ of the Charleston College and Dr. Peter Porcher to make me a visit. They accepted and came up today by R. Road. My carriage awaited them at Jacksonborough cross roads station, and brought them directly to Adams Run, where we dined. The Agricultural Society having one of its meetings today—I was one of the providers of the dinner. It was quite a full meeting—no business was done but the social success of the meeting was very decided—and I think my guests, who received a large amount of attention from all the prominent people—amongst whom, by the by, they found many acquaintances of an older date—could not have failed to be much gratified.

8th.—Today, Mrs. Butler—Miss Mary King and Col. Morris dined with us. I drove my friends from town about the neighborhood showing them the Bluff, etc.

9th.—Today, as they had informed me when they accepted my invitation they would be obliged to do, the Professor and the Dr. returned to town. Their visit was quite a pleasant one, and we regretted its shortness.

Mrs. Butler left also today en route for Philadelphia—she will pass a few days at Mr. Charles Manigaults at his place near Charleston.

⁶ Frederick Adolphus Porcher.

I ought to have mentioned that on Tuesday last the 5th. inst—we had Col. James Legare, his Son Sydney (who has recently married a lady of Washington, D. C.)—the lady herself—and Miss Legare—the Col.'s daughter, to dinner.

18th.—April—Cameron, the machinist, came up today by appointment to see what repairs the Threshing Machine needs. He is accompanied by one of his young men a Mr. Ryan, who will attend to the work.

30th. April—Mr. Ryan, having put the Mill in order, left today—he was here six days—a well behaved young man.

May 2d. 1859—Attended today at the Muster House—the trial of Mr. Haselden's man Jacob charged by one of Col. Morris's Negroes, Ben, with having in company with H's overseer Hydman, burned Col. Morris's overseer's house in the Pineland. Hydman introduced an affidavit made by his Aunt, a Mrs. Sistrunk, from which it appears that he was at her house 30 miles distant, on the night of the 23d. March when the Fire occurred. The Jury brought in Haselden's man not guilty. Ben testified very distinctly that Jacob had confessed to him the fact.

7th. May—Moved to town today by R. Road. Elizabeth, Ella and Lotty left 4 days before us.

12th.—Col. Morris came down today and stays with us.

14th.—Bought Summer clothing for the Negroes in the Country—precisely as last year in quantity and price.

19th.—Consulted Dr. Bellinger about myself.

23d. May—Today I gave evidence in Court in the case of Poyas vs. Wilkins—Yeadon for Poyas and Petigru and King for Defendant.

24th.—The above case concluded today—the Jury bringing in a Verdict for the Plaintiff. The Judge charged that Poyas after selling to my sister the House and Lot in Lamboll Street, had nothing further to do and that she ought to have brought her action against Mrs. Edwards, who disputed her right to a portion of the lot conveyed by Poyas. Mrs. Edwards has had adverse possession now so long that nothing can be done in that quarter, and my sister will be obliged to submit to the loss. She may however appeal if her lawyers think the Judge in error on this or on some other points which he judged adversely to their views.

Col. Morris recd. today by mail from Dr. B. Burgh Smith, Magistrate at Adams Run, a Bond for \$1000 against himself, and \$1000 against his Surety, to keep the Peace for a year, towards all men, and especially

towards Haselden and Hydeman. Col. Morris asked me to be his surety, to which I consented. He then signed the Bond and I signed it also. And this executed it will be returned to Smith through Mr. H. Manigaults hands by next mail. Col. Morris a short time ago had Haselden and Hyndman bound over because he was apprehensive of their doing him some injury—seeing that he believes that his house in the Pinelands had been burned down and he was informed by one of his Negroes that Hydeman had set it on fire. This binding him over is a counter move—and intended to reduce the force of the blow which he had given them.

25th.—Col. Morris left today in the Steamer Marion for New York—having previously mailed the letter to Heyward Manigault with the Peace Bond—at least I presume he mailed it. for he took it with him directly after breakfast with that expressed purpose.

28th. May—I wrote last week to my friend Peronneau Finley who resides at Aiken, requesting him to secure lodgings for me in a private Boarding House—as I purposed a visit to Aiken for the benefit of my health, and did not like the Hotel on account of the desperate cases of sickness which were apt to be there. He replied promptly, inviting me in the warmest [terms] to stay with him. Tho this was not my purpose, I felt that an invitation so earnestly given, could not be refused. I accepted and arrived at Aiken today and am now his guest. My reception was most kind both on the part of Finley and of his wife. He met me at the Station.

9th. June [1859]—Took leave today of my friend Peronneau and his kind and hospitable wife. My visit has been to me exceedingly pleasant—and though the improvement in my health is not so great as I hoped it would have been, I am certainly less distressed than I was in Charleston. Mr. Jas. Legare was very polite—called to see me, and invited me to dine which however I was unable to do, in consequence of an engagement to go to Augusta on that day.

Mazyck also was quite civil, coming to see us several times, and accompanied me to the Cars when I was leaving. He had been away to Knoxville during the greater part of my visit to Aiken. I took the Cars at 11 OClock and arrived here, Columbia, today at past 6 in the Evening.

11th.—Having stopped a day in Columbia to rest and get some clothes washed, I left it this morning at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7, by the Greenville train—at Alston—25 miles from Col[umbia] I stopped and took 11.OClock the Cars for Unionville. The travelling on this road is slow and I did not reach Unionville, which is but 42 miles from Alston, till past 3.OClock.

Then I took a miserable dinner—and at 4. entered the Stage, for Glenn's Springs. There is a regular Stage Line from Unionville to Spartanburg, which passes daily by Glenn's Springs. I was the only passenger and the road being rough and hilly, was well jolted and did not reach the Springs until past 8.OClock. The Springs, including the Buildings and 400 Acres of land, are owned by my old acquaintance Arthur Simmons, from St. Pauls Parish. The company at present very small, but the season is not considered yet arrived.

15th. June—1859—I left Glenn's Springs this afternoon for Unionville—17 miles.

16th.—Left Unionville this morning, and reached Columbia bout $\frac{1}{2}$ past 1. OClock.

17th.—Returned to Charleston today, leaving Columbia this morning at 5. OClock.

22d. June—I visited the Plantations today. My son Berkley accompanied me.

Left the Post Office in the Omnibus at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5 A. M. and was taken to the Depot of the Ch[arleston] and Sa[vannah] R. R. in St. Andrews Parish—at a $\frac{1}{4}$ before 7. The Cars started and at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8, we were at the Parker's Ferry Cross Roads—where I found my buggy—and Lewis in his buggy awaiting me. Reached the Grove at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9. Breakfasted—rode over the Crop which is fair—dined and returned to town. I left the Plantation at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2. OClock and arrived at the Cross Roads at $\frac{1}{4}$ before 4—in about 10 minutes the Cars arrived—and we reached the St. Andrews Depot before 6. OClock. Dr. E. Gibbes—Clifford Marshall—Dr. Francis Glover, etc etc. went up.

1st. July—1859. Dr. Francis Parker told me today that he used Guano with marked benefit upon his inferior quality of Rice land—that kind called Bay land—and in which there is little or no clay. He applies the Guano mixed with clay—at the rate of one ton of Guano to 15 Acres. He applies it in the month of June. The yield is largely increased thereby.

2d. July—Took my berth in the Keystone State for Phil: she will sail on Tuesday 5th. Paid \$15 for the Passage.

I drew this morning from R. B. & Co. \$350—to bear my expenses in my proposed trip. I took it in the following mode—

\$100—Bnk of Charleston bills
100—in Gold

100—Check on New York

50— " " " " "

 \$350

The check for \$100 is dated 2d. July 1859—No. 1708—on the Bnk of the State of New York. The check for \$50. the same, except that the No. is 1709.

Charleston, 4th. Octr:1859. I this morning arrived in Charleston from New York, by the Steamer Nashville. I had been absent since the 5th. of July—and during that period had visited the Springs of Virginia—and passed five or six weeks at Butler Place near Philadelphia, with my sister-in-law, Mrs. John Butler. I have also passed some days in the City of New York—stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel in Broadway. I made visits to Morrisania of some days and passed two days at Castle Hill with my friend Gouveneur Wilkins. I visited the North for my health and have returned somewhat better, but not much. I am very thin, weighing but 120 lbs—my weight before I fell into ill health was 143 lbs. I am glad to get home again and rejoice to find my wife and family all well.

The first load of my crop of this year came to Market on the 27th Sept: and was sold at \$3.87½ cts per cwt. for one half of it and the balance for something less—about \$3.62½ netting altogether about 84 cts per bushel in the rough.

10th. Oct: The 2d. load of my Rice by Schr: Santee, arrived yesterday.

13th. Concluded to send the Susan McPherson up for a load, as well as the Santee. Both vessels have left for the Grove.

15th.—The 2d. load of Rice came into Market today and was sold at \$3.62½ cts. per cwt.

Lewis writes that Robin my Driver has been quite ill, have replied directing that he be sent to town as soon as able to bear the fatigue, for change of air.

One of my horses has been near death with Cholic. He was cured by the following—Laudanum, one ounce. Peppermint, one ounce. Tincture of Red Pepper, two ounces. Bicarbonate Soda, two ounces. Water, One pint. The effect was immediate.

17th.—The 3d. load of my rice arrived today in the Susan McPherson. The Santee went up at the same time but refused to stop for my rice although there was a load for her as well as for the Susan. The Capt.

Kroeg was miffed because I had sent the Susan, being anxious to get my Rice down as fast as possible.

19th.—Kroeg came to me this morning and made some sort of an explanation, which I was willing to accept, seeing that I find it very difficult to procure a vessel at this time. He sailed this afternoon for the Grove for a load.

26th. Octr: Yesterday the Royal Purple arrived with a load of Rice from the Grove and today the Santee. The R[oyal] P[urple] 2018. The S[antee] 2400—4424. To this date then I have had brought to town as follows:

Per Santee—Septr:	2219 bus:
" " Octr:	2343 "
" Susan McPherson Octr.	1983 "
" Royal Purple 25th. "	2018 "
" Santee 25th. "	2406 "

10969 bus:

12th. Novr. [1859]—Col. Morris arrived this morning from New York. Josephine Morris was married to Mr. Peter Augustus Porter of the State of New York, on the 9th. Novr. The Col. stays at my house.

15th. Novr. I moved into the Country today. Meta and the children will come up on the 1st. Decr.

17th.—Loaded the Santee with Rice. My Flats leaking I borrowed two from Govr. Aiken. They were brought over last night used today—and returned this Evening.

21st. Govr. Aiken and Dr. Frampton took an early dinner with me today—and we then went to town by the Cars—They riding with me in my Carriage to the Station. We met Col. Morris at the Station—he also went down, and stays with me. The Santee arrived.

22d.—The Santee was discharged yesterday—2240 bus:
 this added to the 10969
 2240

makes the quantity 13209 bus. thus far.

24th.—Returned to the Country today.

26th.—The Santee sailed this Evening with 1937 bus: of Rough Rice
13209

in all 15146 bus.

1 Decr. Meta and Elizabeth with the younger children came up today.

5th. Commenced to take the Hypophosphite.

15 Decr. Gave Carroll an order for his wages (\$723) payable 1st. Jany. prox:

The Crop has been all threshed up and amounts including everything to 16891 bus.—of this 15146 have been sent to Market—the balance is on the Plantation and part of it (1300 bus) is for seed.

Pinebury made	6520
The Grove	10371

Agreed with Carroll for another year on the same terms.

The triweekly Mercury which came today contains much on the subject of Manipulated Guano, as a Manure. Rhett & Robson are Agents in Charleston. I think I shall try it on some acres of Corn.

Manipulated Guano No. 2 is sold at \$48 per ton (2000 lbs) from 100 to 200 lbs are put to the Acre.

28th. Decr. 1859—Berkley, William and Arthur came up on Saturday to pass Christmas with us—they were accompanied by Dr. George Trescott, a friend and College Mate of Berkleys and their cousin Martin Wilkins.

Our Christmas has passed quietly but I think not unpleasantly. Last night there was a Subscription Ball at the village, which Berkley, William and Arthur and Trescott attended. Lewis was one of the Managers. It was quite successful they said. Today they have returned to town, all but William who remains a few days longer.

29th.—Miss Margaret Faber came this morning by invitation to dine and pass the night. She is passing the Holidays with the Morton Clements.

I today sent to Mr. Clement, Treas: of the Presb: Church an order on Robertson, Blacklock & Co. for the amount of my Note given to the Church several years ago in settlement of my mothers Legacy to it—and also an order for Pew Rent.

1st. [January, 1860]—Miss Faber left us today—was detained by bad weather.

2d. *Jany.* 1860—Signed William[s] Administration Bond in the matter of Mr. Farran's Est. as a surety. Mr. W. Savage Elliott is the other surety. The Penalty \$5000. William is not decided to administer.

7th.—We all dined yesterday with Col. Morris. His son Richard from Georgia is staying with him, on a visit of a few days. The dinner party consisted of the following Persons—Mrs. Vanderhorst, Mrs. Wayne, Miss Ruth Brisbane, Mr. Colden Tracey of New York (Engaged), Mr. and Mrs. Heyward Manigault, Mr. Richard Morris and my family. Lewis (my son) returned from town just as we were leaving for the dinner, and preferred to take his at home.

10th. Recd. a letter from the Factors enclosing sales of my last parcel of Rice—\$3.¼ per cwt. The nett proceeds of the Crop (there are a few bushels—one or two hundred still remaining) amount to \$12,696.48.

10th. *Jany.*—Richard Morris left today for Charleston. His Father went with him.

11th.—John's imprisonment at Walterborough will expire tomorrow—and I have sent Josey today to bring him home. According to the sentence he is now to be sold out of the state to return only on the penalty of another years solitary imprisonment. Mr. Pressley, the Lawyer who defended him at his trial tells me in a letter that this part of the sentence is illegal, and therefore not to be regarded unless it suits my own views to sell John. As he will be a marked man in this neighborhood I think I shall sell him.

12th. *Jany.*, 1860—Recd. a letter from Messrs. Robertson, Blacklock & Co. informing me that by my instructions they had paid to William Whaley Esq. the Interest on my Bond to him as Adm[istrat]or of Est[ate] of the late G. W. Morris—and also one half of the principal of said Bond to wit:—\$116.90 cts Int[erest] and \$835. Principal and also to the same, as their Att[orne]y the Int: on my Bonds to Miss Josephine Morris—now Porter—and to Miss Sabina Morris.

Feb. [1860] Towards the end of the last month Mrs. Zabriskie and her three children and her Niece Miss Emma Stebbins arrived from New York on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Heyward Manigault. Mrs. Zabriskie's health is not strong—and Miss Stebbins also is thought to need a milder climate. The latter is a lively girl about 16 years old—and is quite an acquisition to Ella and Lotty in our dull neighborhood.

March 6th.—Mrs. Grimball and Elizabeth went to town to shop—they took Josey with them to look after their things in the Cars, etc. They are to return on Saturday the 10th.

22d. March—The Zabriskies left the neighborhood today for New York. They pass a day in Charleston, and take the Saturday boat. Mr. Zabriskie came on for his wife and family. He dined with us and I found him an intelligent and courteous gentleman.

4th. April [1860]—Understanding that the Presbytery of which my friend Peronneau Finley is a member, will hold its session in this Neighborhood on the 5th inst—I wrote to him, some days ago inviting him and Mrs. Finley to make us a visit then—and also his Pastor likewise a member of the Presbytery—the Revd. Mr. Carroll—Peronneau and his wife with two of their children arrived here today. Mr. Carroll will come tomorrow.

5th.—Mr. Carroll arrived today.

7th.—Today whilst we were at dinner, Capt: Kroeg who had just arrived in his Schooner, desired to see me. One of his Hands—an old man, for some time afflicted with shortness of breath—and Stricture—had died very suddenly early this morning and the Capt. begged that I would let my carpenter make a coffin for him—and that I would permit him to be interred in the Grave Yard.

8th.—This was done today—old Alfred performing the funeral services at the Grave.

Rev. A. F. Dickson came from Church with Peronneau and Lewis by my invitation, and dined with us today. I was at Church but left before they did. Mr. Dickson being engaged, returned to the Village in the Evening.

10th.—Finley and I returned a visit which Govr. Aiken had made us a few days ago. We found him at home—saw also Mrs. Aiken and Miss Aiken and the misses Wilkes of Washington, who are there on a visit. James Lowndes and Frampton are also there. Aiken showed us his Place as far as our time would permit, and we returned home to dinner, having made a very pleasant visit.

11th.—This afternoon at 2.OClock the Finleys left us for Charleston. Their visit has been quite a pleasure to us.

13th.—William came up today and brought Commy Lowndes with him.

20th.—W[illiam] and Lowndes returned to town today.

21st.—Berkley came up unexpectedly today.

23d. Col. Morris went to town today. The National Democratic Convention meets in Charleston this day.

24th.—Berkley returned to town today.

27th.—On our way to pay a visit to the Taveaus, who have hired a place about six miles off, we met Col. Morris, just returned from town. He was very sad, having heard of the death of Ralph his eldest son—which occurred at the North a few days ago. This of course prevented our carrying out our purpose and we returned home.

3d. May [1860]—Attended the Annual Meeting of the Trustees of the Church. The Church has Bonds in the hands of the Treasurer,

Mr. H. W. Clement, amounting to	\$6,086.00
A Note from Mr. Wilkins	250.
Also a note from Major King	250.

\$6,586.00

This gives an income at 7 per ct	\$461.02
11 Pews at 25 dollars	275.
9 Pews at 20 "	180

\$916.02

The Salary of the Clergyman is—
per an:

800.00

Attended also today the Annual meeting of the Agricultural Society. Major King borrowed from the Ch: the \$250 which I had paid.

Wrote to William C. Simmons requiring from him an acknowledgment that he passed through the Grove on his way to the Plantation over the River through my permission, revocable at my pleasure, and not by a right.

4th May—Mr. Simmons has written me a reply containing the acknowledgment I required.

7th. May—1860—Elizabeth, Ella and Lottie went to Charleston today—a move for the Summer.

9th.—I, with Meta and Harry moved down today.

12th. Wrote to Lewis, enclosing \$47.30 cts—and gave the letter to William Simmons, who will take it to Lewis.

14th. May—Recd. Sales of last Parcel of Rice—327 bus: Nett Pro-
[ceeds] \$230. This closes the Crop of 1859 and makes it now to
amount to 15473 bus:
and to \$12,927.38.

(To be continued)

TARIFF POLICIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1775-1789

BY WILLIAM FRANK ZORNOW

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The Articles of Confederation were often blamed by historians because of their inability to provide a general policy of federal finance or a uniform system of custom duties. There might be some justification for criticizing the general financial policies of the central government, but there is really no justification for condemning the tariff system which was in operation throughout the thirteen states during the period 1775-1789.

Historians who emphasized the conflicts among state tariff policies and insisted that such policies presented a veritable maze of rates, were guilty of perpetuating a myth which probably began when the movement was first launched to amend the articles. Historians who came afterward belabored this theme without investigating the facts.

In 1910 Albert Giesecke published a brief study on the financial policies of the country prior to 1789 in which he made this significant statement in regard to state tariff policies under the confederation: "We must not forget that such action [discrimination among the states] was really exceptional, for it was usual during the period to exempt goods of the growth or produce of any of the United States from import duties by the legislating state."¹

Though the general myth was questioned by Giesecke, no significant studies were made to explode it once and for all. Merrill Jensen in his latest study of America during this epoch devoted some pages to this important question in which he concurred with Giesecke—too much emphasis had been placed upon the differences prevailing among state tariff schedules and not enough attention had been paid to their similarities.² This is the same criticism recent historians have made of the traditional treatment of the whole era. The day of Fiske's "critical period" has run its course. Recent writers are re-evaluating the Articles of Confederation in terms of their significant achievements rather than their failures—achievements which were even more significant in view of the

¹ Albert Giesecke, *American Commercial Legislation before 1789* (Philadelphia, 1910), p. 135.

² Merrill Jensen, *The New Nation. A History of the United States during the Confederation, 1781-1789* (New York, 1950), pp. 338-341.

external and internal problems confronting the weak central government of the times.

In evaluating the state tariff policies in existence during the revolutionary and confederation period it must be borne in mind that they were designed to accomplish four objectives: (1) revenue, (2) protection, (3) retaliation, (4) regulation. In most states all four of these objectives were present in the tariff legislation enacted, but there were some exceptions. W. C. Fisher in his study of tariff policies before 1789 says the duties levied can be conveniently grouped under four headings: bounties on exports and imports, and duties on exports and imports. In addition there were other charges such as tonnage fees and pilot fees which are different from impost duties, and drawbacks which are different from export bounties. However, all these different types of duties were designed to accomplish the four objectives mentioned above.³

It is the purpose of this paper to examine briefly the tariff system which was in operation in South Carolina during the period 1775 to 1789 and to see to what extent it adhered to or deviated from what might be called a national norm.

In March 1783 South Carolina adopted an ordinance for the purpose of securing revenue to meet the state's quota due the central government. This marked a return to a policy of securing duties as a means of providing revenue for the state. Nothing new was added at this time to the system which had already been developed in colonial times. The legislators simply revived an old act of April 1740 which provided for the collection of revenues, and in addition they empowered the collectors to secure 4 pence duty on each gallon of wine, rum, brandy, taffia gin, anniseed, liqueurs, and all other spiritous liquors brought into the state, together with a similar duty on each deck of playing cards.⁴

A few months later the legislature adopted a more comprehensive system of tariffs for the ostensible purpose of raising money to meet the state's quota. This act superseded the ordinance adopted in March. It provided for a duty on all Negroes and other slaves brought into the state. Every slave over four feet in height was subject to an impost of £3, and those under this height (except suckling children) were to be dutiable at the rate of 30 shillings. This duty applied not only to slaves brought directly from Africa, but also to those brought from the West Indies who had not remained in the islands more than three months.

³ W. C. Fisher "American Trade Regulation before 1789," *Papers of The American Historical Association* (New York, 1889), III, 467-493.

⁴ Thomas Cooper (ed). *The Statutes at Large of South Carolina* (Columbia, 1838), IV, 565-567. (Herein referred to as *Statutes of S. C.*).

Those remaining in the islands for more than this period paid a higher duty. No duty was charged on the slaves owned by persons coming to the state for their health, or visiting, or upon those who intended to reside within the state for more than two years. If the slaves owned by a new resident were sold within the two year period a duty of ten pounds was to be paid.⁵

This act of August also provided for the following schedule of duties on intoxicants:

gal. taffia rum.	1 d.
gal. Jamaica rum, brandy, gin, arrack, anniseed, and all other cordials and liqueurs.	3 d.
gal. Windward Island and other rum.	2 d.
gal. wine of growth and produce of the domains of Portugal.	4 d.
gal. wine of growth and produce of the domains of Spain.	3 d.
gal. wine of growth and produce of the domains of France.	2 d.

In the tariff legislation of 1783 one can also see evidence of retaliation and the beginning of the general policy which was to prevail throughout the states; namely, of admitting goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other states duty free. Every hundred pound weight of brown or clayed sugars imported from any British dominion was to pay a duty of 2 s, while every similar quantity imported from the domains belonging to France, Spain, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden paid only 1 s 6 d. Similarly each pound of refined sugar imported from British domains was dutiable at the rate of 1 d; while refined sugar from the other colonial empires paid only one half penny per pound.

This policy of retaliation against various goods imported from British dominions grew out of the English attitude toward American commerce after the war. American merchants had long been dependent upon the triangular trade involving their own ports, and those of Europe and the West Indies. It was the only way Americans could earn the money necessary to purchase products abroad. On July 2, 1783, the British government adopted an Order in Council which closed the West Indian ports to American ships. Naturally this hurt the American states for they were drained of specie in order to pay for the products they continued to buy from England which formerly had been paid for by exports to the Indies. The Americans were quick to accuse the British

⁵ The waiter who measured the slaves was entitled to a fee of 6 d. for so doing.

of trying to destroy their trade, but actually the principal British motive in adopting this course was that under the mercantile system they were compelled to regard the United States as outside the empire and to treat them as alien states in matters of colonial trade.

Nearly every state sought to bring the British to terms by adopting some discriminatory legislation against their West Indian products. In South Carolina this took the form of levying heavier duties on imported sugars, and increasing considerably the duties on Negroes which had been in the Indies more than three months. Africans coming directly from their homeland were dutiable only at the rate given above, but Negroes brought from the Indies were subject to an impost of £20 sterling.

The notion of extending exemption to goods produced or manufactured in the United States also began in this act when the legislature granted special consideration to beer and malt liquor produced in America. Every barrel of beer or malt liquors which was imported into South Carolina paid 2 shillings, but American products were exempt.⁶

The act also provided for duties of 3 s. per hundred weight on coffee, and 5 s. imposts on similar weights of cocoa and pimento. Bohea tea was dutiable at the rate of 4 d. per pound, and all other teas at 1 s. per pound. Playing cards were taxed 4 d. per pack. All other goods, wares, or merchandize imported into the state not enumerated, were subject to an ad valorem rate of 2½%. This rate was to apply to all imports, and there was no special exemption extended to goods which were grown, produced, or manufactured in any of the other states.⁷

This tariff schedule was superseded the following year when a new act was passed in March. Most of the items remained on the list which had been dutiable under the law of 1783, but there was a general tendency to add some new items, and by that time the policy of exemption was extended to American goods. The new act provided for a tariff of £3 on all Negro or other slaves (except sucklings) who were brought directly from Africa or Asia and who had not remained in any part of the world longer than three months. Any slave brought from any other part of the world was dutiable at the rate of £5. This was obviously aimed against slaves brought from the British Indies, which was part of the general policy of discrimination. The act, however, clearly specified that it was not to be construed as levying the £5 duty against slaves brought from any of the American states who had resided there at least

⁶ A barrel contained 32 gallons.

⁷ *Statutes of S. C.*, IV, 576-582.

six months. All persons moving to the state were permitted to bring their servants duty free, but they were liable to a charge of £5 if the slave was sold within the state after arrival.

The discrimination against British sugar was also continued. Brown, clayed and refined sugars imported from France, Spain, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden could still be imported at a duty rate about one half that charged the British.

The rest of the schedule of rates remained substantially the same except there were now duties of 2 s. on each barrel of cider and 1 d. on each gallon of molasses brought into the state. The duties on tea were modified slightly. Bohea tea continued to be taxed at the rate of 4 d. per pound, but Hyson tea was now subject to a duty of 1 s. per pound and all other brands paid 8 d. All unenumerated goods were subject to the same 2½% ad valorem duty which prevailed under the act of 1783.

There was really only one significant change in the legislation of 1783 and 1784. Section viii of the new tariff schedule contained the most interesting part and marked the beginning of the newer policies coming to prevail throughout the states in regard to American products. All goods which were the growth, produce, or manufacture of any of the American states were exempt from duties.⁸

On the same day this new tariff schedule was adopted by the legislature, a rather interesting ordinance went into effect. This ordinance declared that under the act of August 13, 1783, duties had been collected on goods grown in the United States or produced there. "It is injurious to that harmony which should ever subsist between these federal states to impose any duties on the commodities of the respective states," said the ordinance, and the public treasurer was to refund all sums of money which had been paid on such products, and to return all securities which had been given for the future payment of duties on American goods.

The new ordinance also introduced the principle of giving drawbacks on goods which entered the state and were later exported. It provided the public treasurer was also to refund all duties which had been charged on goods which were later re-exported.⁹

The final tariff schedule issued by the legislature of South Carolina before the new constitution went into effect was adopted on March 27, 1787. This act marked a general tendency to increase rates,

⁸ *Statutes of S. C.*, IV, 607-615.

⁹ *Ibid.*, IV, 647-648.

to discriminate against British goods, and to exempt all goods produced or manufactured in the states. The new act provided for the following duties on intoxicants and other items:

gal.	Taffia rum.	1 d.
gal.	Jamaica rum.	1 d.
gal.	Windward Island rum.	3 d.
gal.	Brandy, gin, arrack, anniseed, other cordials and liqueurs.	3 d.
gal.	Wine the growth and produce of France.	2 d.
gal.	Wine the growth and produce of Portugal.	5 d.
gal.	Wine the growth and produce of Spain.	3 d.
gal.	Wine the growth and produce of England.	8 d.
gal.	Beer, porter, malt liquor.	1½ d.
gal.	Cider.	1 d.
gal.	Molasses.	1 d.
	one deck of cards.	6 d.
100 wt.	Brown or clayed sugar from English domains.	2s 6 d.
100 wt.	Brown or clayed sugar from domains of France, Spain, Holland, Denmark, Prussia, or Sweden.	1s 6 d.
1 lb.	Refined sugar from British domains.	1½ d.
1 lb.	Refined sugar from other domains.	½ d.
100 wt.	Cocoa.	6 s.
100 wt.	Pimento.	5 s.
100 wt.	coffee.	4 s.
1 lb.	Bohea tea.	4 d.
1 lb.	Hyson tea.	1 s.
1 lb.	all other types of tea.	8 d.

The ad valorem duty on unenumerated items was raised to 3%, but all slaves liable to pay the duty under the 1784 act were now subject to a flat rate of 20 shillings a head.

The third tariff act of 1787, however, marked a tendency to increase the revenue by adding to the enumerated list of dutiable goods and imposing ad valorem duties on certain luxury items. Coaches, chariots, post chaises, chaises, riding chairs, wrought plate, plated ware, clocks, watches, and jewelry were subject to a 10% ad valorem rate. It is quite possible the legislators were also trying to introduce some protection for domestic manufacturing for a 5% ad valorem rate was imposed on all slops, ready-made clothes (except gloves, mitts, and stockings) and manufactured leather goods. There is no specific reference in the preamble of the bill concerning the desirability of en-

couraging domestic manufacture, but most likely the 5% duty on these last enumerated items was partly designed for protection as well as for revenue purposes.¹⁰

The protection and fostering of native industry did not play as important a part in the tariff systems of the southern states as it did in the North, but there are some examples where an effort was made to encourage native industries. This could be done largely through the enactment of protective duties such as the 5% ad valorem rate on certain items in the South Carolina schedule of 1787, or through the granting of export / import bounties. The system of granting bounties had been common during the colonial period. South Carolina provided for financial grants to all persons who could produce flax, hemp, merchantable linens, thread, and wheat flour. Throughout most of the states this granting of bounties continued to the revolutionary period, but there was a noticeable tendency to discontinue this practice when the war began. The granting of bounties virtually ceased during the war, and it was not revived afterward. The legislators found they could achieve the same desired ends by discouraging the importation of European products by protective tariffs rather than direct financial aid. The acts in South Carolina enacted by the colonial legislatures were terminated on March 28, 1778 and were not revived. At that time the legislators declared the flourishing condition of the culture and manufacture of hemp, flax, linen, thread, and cotton goods made it unnecessary to continue the financial props so common in colonial times.¹¹

Discrimination and retaliation against countries not having commercial treaties with the United States were also characteristic of the commercial legislation of this period. Reference has already been made to the discrimination against certain British products and slaves brought from British dominions, and the advantageous terms given products brought from Spain, France, Portugal, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden. There was usually a general tendency prevailing throughout the states to grant special consideration to the products brought from countries having treaties with the United States. In South Carolina, for example, a law of 1787 exempted French goods from a special duty levied on all imports for the purpose of building an infirmary.¹² An act of March 26, 1784, levied a special additional duty of 2% ad valorem on all imports brought into the state for sale by transients. It was specifically directed against all non-Americans, for citizens of the other states were

¹⁰ *Statutes of S. C.*, V, 8-11.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, IV, 428.

¹² *Ibid.*, V, 40.

exempted from this additional duty.¹³ The tariff act of 1787, described above, increased this special additional duty for transients to 4% ad valorem, but it provided that it did not apply to transients coming from countries which already had commercial treaties with the United States. Here again was an effort to discriminate and retaliate against foreign governments unwilling to conclude commercial treaties with Congress.

In addition to the specified duties on enumerated goods and the charges on unenumerated items, the importer and shipper were also subject to a variety of additional charges in each state, which often became particularly burdensome. This legislation was designed to achieve at least three of the four objectives: revenue, retaliation, and regulation. There were charges for wharfage, storage, pilotage, light houses, hospitals, and on the tonnage of each vessel. Some of these charges were levied against all ships (except coasters) entering the harbors of the state, but some were directed primarily against ships belonging to nonresidents of the state. This latter condition caused much ill-feeling. Shortly before the calling of the Annapolis convention, Tenche Coxe of Pennsylvania, wrote that one of the principal problems was that "duties imposed upon goods imported in vessels built in or belonging to other parts of the Union, were greater than those laid on goods imported in vessels belonging to the enacting state."¹⁴

In South Carolina all incoming vessels were subject to pilotage fees which were based on a sliding scale depending on the amount of water drawn by the ship. There were such fees in existence in colonial times, but the first new schedule enacted after independence was on October 18, 1776. This act provided a schedule of pilot fees for the principal harbors of the state. Ships drawing six feet or less were subject to a charge of £3, 15 s., and the charges increased until vessels drawing twenty feet paid £65, 15 s.¹⁵ An act of February 13, 1777, increased these rates substantially. Ships drawing less than six feet were now subject to charges of £5, and a maximum charge of £50 was made on ships drawing from seventeen to eighteen feet.¹⁶ In March 1778, the rates were increased again by the legislature be-

¹³ *Ibid.*, IV, 603-604.

¹⁴ Tenche Coxe to Edmund Randolph, James Madison, St. George Tucker, September 13, 1786, in *Calendar of Virginia State Paper* (Richmond, 1875-93), IV, 168-169.

¹⁵ *Statutes of S. C.*, IV, 358-359.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, IV, 387-389. In the 1776 act, ships drawing 17-18 feet paid pilotage fees of £37 10s.

cause of rising living costs. Ships drawing six feet or less were compelled to pay pilotage fees of £12, 10 s., and ships drawing seventeen feet paid £80.¹⁷ No subsequent increases were made in pilot fees during the confederation period. It might also be noted that these fees were collected from every ship, whether owned by residents or non-residents of South Carolina.

Every incoming ship was also required to pay a tonnage duty. According to an ordinance of 1783, each ship arriving in a South Carolina port which came from outside the limits of the state was subject to a tonnage duty of 9 d. per ton.¹⁸ This fee was to be collected for the purpose of paying the salaries of all port officers and inspectors at Charleston, Beaufort, and Georgetown. These tonnage fees followed the familiar pattern of gently rising as the living costs spiralled during the period. An act of March 21, 1784, increased the duty 3 d. per ton.¹⁹ In March 1785, another increase was authorized. The collectors of the port of Charleston were ordered to collect 3 d. per ton from all ships entering the harbor for the purpose of building a light house. The act apparently applied to all ships, whether owned by residents of the state or not. Even ships engaged in the coasting trade were required to pay a special tonnage fee, but a smaller amount. Their fee was 1 s. per year, payable on January 1. The same act authorized the collectors of Beaufort and Georgetown to collect an additional 3 d. per ton for beacon lights.²⁰

The exemption of vessels owned by residents of the state levying the fee enraged merchants throughout the country. Though most of the states were willing to admit goods grown, produced, or manufactured in the other states, they did continue to discriminate on the matter of tonnage duties. The South Carolina statutes make no specific reference to the ownership of the vessels paying the tonnage fees. They merely state that vessels coming from ports outside the state are to be subject to the tonnage duty, so one might conclude that all ships, regardless of ownership, were subject to the same tonnage duty unless they were plying between South Carolinian ports.

The legislature of South Carolina also provided for wharf and storage charges. Before the revolution the legislature adopted a law in 1768 standardizing various port charges throughout the colony. Apparently there had been much objection to the diversity of charges being

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, IV, 431-433.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, IV, 582-583.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, IV, 597-598. See also: IV, 621-622, March 26, 1784.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, IV, 655-656.

made at the various ports. This law of 1768 provided a list of rates for wharfage of all types of ships, wharfage charges for goods which were landed or laden from ship to ship, storage rates, and charges for weighing various types of merchandize.²¹ This act was later amended on March 28, 1778. No additions or changes were made in the list except to increase each charge.²² No further modifications were made in this list of charges before the adoption of the constitution.

Various items imported into or exported from each colony and state were also subject to inspection and storage charges. This was a system prevailing in all the colonies and it was continued during the state period. As a matter of fact, the inspections were increased, and the legislation governing the inspection and certification of imports and exports became more numerous during the 1780's. European purchasers often preferred to obtain American products. The supervision of exports raised their reputation in foreign markets. The wide acceptance of inspection laws and the height to which the fees sometimes went constituted these fees as an important type of commercial regulation.

In South Carolina tobacco was subject to intensive inspection from an early period. The first new act concerning tobacco inspection which was enacted after the declaration of independence was dated March 26, 1784. This act provided for charges of 3 s. per hogshead for inspecting tobacco in every port except Charleston in which case the charge was 4 s. 8 d. For packing and prizing tobacco made up of small parcels of inspected tobacco a charge of 4 s. 8 d. was made in every city except Charleston where it was 6 s. Storage fees of 1 s. were charged in every city in the state.²³ These fees were modified slightly in 1785, and the storage fee in Charleston was changed to 6 d. per week. The last act governing the inspection of tobacco was passed March 1789. Among other modifications the storage fee in warehouses outside Charleston was modified slightly. Rather than a charge of 1 s. per hogshead the new fee was 1 s. for four months and 3 d. for each month thereafter. This was done in order to keep tobacco casks from accumulating in the warehouses for long periods.²⁴

During the revolution, the legislature often enacted embargoes for brief periods to prevent the exportation of goods urgently needed within the colony. In most states, the frequency and duration of embargoes increased after the revolution began. Throughout the war Congress and

²¹ *Ibid.*, IV, 286-293.

²² *Ibid.*, IV, 435-437.

²³ *Ibid.*, IV, 604-607.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, V, 113-121.

the states usually worked together to prevent the exportation of needed items. In South Carolina an ordinance was adopted on January 16, 1777, prohibiting the exportation of raw hides and tanned leather for one year.²⁵ A subsequent act of September 1778, checked the exportation of rice, Indian corn, pease, flour, biscuits, wheat, rye, beef, pork, bacon, provisions, hemp, and cordage for various periods of time.²⁶ The last example of such legislation in South Carolina came on February 12, 1780, when all ships, boats, or vessels were prohibited from leaving any port in the state whatsoever, but this remained in operation only a short time.²⁷ After the expiration of this embargo, no further ones were proclaimed during the period covered by this paper.

South Carolina had not only to consider the tariff systems of the other states, but it was also compelled to deal with proposals made by the central government. The spirit of cooperation was also evident here. On February 3, 1781, Congress proposed to levy a special 5% ad valorem duty on imports and requested each state legislature to act on this matter.²⁸ The South Carolina legislature was not in session during 1781, because the British were occupying Charleston, but as soon as it could assemble an act was adopted on February 26, 1782, empowering Congress to enact this impost.²⁹ This marked a startling change in policy, for a few years earlier when the Articles of Confederation were being debated, South Carolina had been one of the staunchest supporters of state control over commercial affairs. In the intervening years, however, new statesmen had risen and there was a growing feeling of isolation in the state as well as a desire for a stronger central government. These factors account for the change in policy, and the adoption of this new law in 1782.³⁰

Every state except Rhode Island eventually acceded to the request, but before sufficient pressure could be applied on this state to gain its assent, a counter movement set in. On December 24, 1782, Virginia repealed its law empowering Congress to enact the 5% impost, on the ground that Rhode Island's failure to comply made it necessary. Within a short time other states followed suit, and the impost scheme of 1781 was lost.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, IV, 376.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, IV, 447-448. See also: IV, 480-481.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, IV, 507-508.

²⁸ W. C. Ford, et al. (eds.). *The Journals of the Continental Congress* (Washington, 1904-1937), XIX, 102, 112-113. (Here cited as J. C. C.).

²⁹ *Statutes of S. C.*, IV, 512-513.

³⁰ Charles G. Singer, *South Carolina in the Confederation* (Philadelphia, 1941), pp. 69-101.

South Carolina repealed her grant on March 13, 1783, but on August 13 the legislature adopted a new act providing that there should be a duty of 5% on all goods imported from any foreign port or plantations for twenty-five years, as soon as all other states were willing to impose equal duties upon goods imported into their states. These duties were to be collected by officers appointed in any manner prescribed by the legislature, and the money collected was to be used to defray the state's quota due the national government.⁸¹ The act further provided that as soon as it became operative the tariff schedule adopted on August 13, 1783, was to be repealed.

On April 18, 1783, Congress made another attempt to have the states approve a grant of duties on enumerated articles for twenty-five years as well as a special ad valorem duty of 5% on other items and on all prizes. This was sent to the states for their approval.⁸²

An act adopted by the South Carolina legislature on March 21, 1784, accepted the requests of Congress for the special grant of 5% ad valorem duty as well as specific duties on an enumerated list. The legislature acceded to all the requests of the central government on this point. The law was drawn with the stipulation that it was not to go into effect until the other states adopted similar legislation.⁸³ Once again this special grant to Congress was lost because New York failed to act.

There was one other point concerning foreign trade in which the states were asked to cooperate with the central government. Reference has already been made to the Order in Council of July 2, 1783, which prohibited trade with the West Indies unless the goods were carried by British subjects in British ships. In 1784 the legislature of Virginia adopted a law authorizing Congress to regulate British trade. This prompted South Carolina to adopt similar legislation.

There was already a precedent in South Carolina for cooperating with the government on matters of commercial regulation. In 1777 the legislature adopted an ordinance declaring that all goods, wares, and merchandise which entered the state contrary to regulations established by the continental congress were to be forfeited.⁸⁴ On March 21, 1784, the legislature adopted a law empowering the United States Congress to prohibit all vessels in which any British subject or subjects were part or sole owners, from entering into any American port, and unloading any goods which were the growth or produce of the British

⁸¹ *Statutes of S. C.*, IV, 570.

⁸² *J. C. C.*, XXIV, 257-261.

⁸³ *Statutes of S. C.*, IV, 594-596.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, IV, 399-400.

West Indies. Congress was to have power to enact all regulations necessary to carry out this law, but it was not to go into effect until the other states had taken similar action.³⁵

This action in South Carolina was taken even before Congress made a request of the states for power to regulate commerce. A committee had been appointed in September 1783, to discuss ways of controlling commerce. On April 30, 1784, Congress resolved that it should be given power for fifteen years to prohibit any goods, wares, or merchandize from being imported or exported from any state in vessels belonging to or navigated by the subjects of any power with whom there was no treaty of commerce. The assent of nine states was necessary for this to become operative.³⁶

Despite the fact South Carolina had partially anticipated the request of Congress in its act of March 21, 1784, it was slow in meeting the specific terms of the resolution of April 30. On March 3, 1786, a special congressional committee reported that Delaware, South Carolina, and Georgia had not yet responded to the request, while three other states had adopted laws which were not entirely conformable to the April resolution.³⁷ In less than a week, however, South Carolina responded.

On March 11, 1786, the legislature repealed the old act of 1784, and enacted a new one giving Congress power to regulate the trade with the West Indies, and all other external and foreign trade of the states for a period of not more than fifteen years. This act was to go into effect when the other states gave Congress similar power.³⁸ The arrangement was not entirely satisfactory to Congress, and in October 1786, a recommendation was made to several of the states to make their acts completely conformable to Congress's request. At length on March 8, 1787, South Carolina acceded to the request, and in a new law stated: "The power and authority vested in the Congress of the United States by the said act [March 11, 1786], shall commence from the day on which Congress shall begin to exercise the same."³⁹

By 1787 South Carolina was moving in the direction of cooperating in tariff affairs not only with her sister states but with the central government as well. This was done to strengthen the national financial position, and to increase the country's prestige and bargaining power

³⁵ *Ibid.*, IV, 596.

³⁶ *J. C. C.*, XXVI, 321-322.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, XXX, 93-94.

³⁸ *Statutes of S. C.*, IV, 720-721.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, V, 6.

in foreign affairs. The most significant development in the state tariff policies during the period was the trend toward uniformity and the willingness to admit American-grown-and-produced products duty free. The congressional recommendation of 1783 was a powerful incentive in this direction. Any discrimination in the South Carolina tariff legislation was directed against the British, while other foreign countries which concluded commercial treaties with the United States were accorded special concessions. In some states there was discrimination against vessels owned by non-residents of the enacting states in the matter of tonnage fees, but in South Carolina this practice was minimized. By 1789 the South Carolinians were moving in the direction of cooperation in all matters affecting tariff policies.

POLL LISTS CHARLESTON MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS 1787

When Charleston was incorporated in 1783, the city was divided into thirteen wards, each to elect one warden at a municipal election to be held every September by the church wardens of the Parish of St. Philip and St. Michael. Within ten days after at least seven wardens had met and qualified, they were to give seven days public notice of a second election, in which the electorate would choose an intendant from among the thirteen wardens. A third election would then be held to fill the vacancy in the ward from which the intendant had been chosen, and any other vacancy.¹

A list of intendants and wardens for the years 1783-1882² has nothing for the year 1787, but the information has been supplied from the issues of *The State Gazette of South Carolina*.³ In the first election in September 1787, the following wardens were elected: Ward No. 2, John Mitchell; No. 3, Daniel Cannon; No. 4, Barnard Beekman; No. 5, Edward Lightwood; No. 6, Thomas Waring; No. 7, J. F. Grimke; No. 8, Dr. James Lynah; No. 9, A. Muller; No. 10, Thomas O. Elliott; No. 11, Edward Darrel; No. 12, John Dawson; No. 13, Daniel Stevens. A mistake in voting left Ward 1 without a warden. At the second election, John F. Grimke was elected intendant. At the third election, Thomas Roper was elected warden for Ward 1, and Daniel Tharin for Ward 7 to fill the vacancy caused by the election to J. F. Grimke to the intendency.

No city directory for Charleston is available for the year 1787, so the poll lists here given are especially valuable.

The original poll lists with the tally were presented to this Society in 1952 by Mr. Edwin H. Poulnot, Jr., of Charleston. They were deciphered and typed for publication by Mrs. Slann Legare Clement Simmons, who also obtained the election results from *The State Gazette*.

No.	Name of Voter	No. Street	No.	Name of Voter	No. Street
1	Arnoldus Vanderhorst,	15 Bay.	12	John Moore,	George Street.
2	Thomas Roper,	4 Bay.	13	George Matthews,	102 Church
3	John Edwards, Jr.,	7 Meeting Street.			Street.
4	John S. Dart,	213 Meeting Street.	14	Benjamin Matthews,	108 Church
5	William Holmes,	6 Meeting Street.			Street.
6	Edward Weyman	50 Church Street.	15	Thomas Ogeir (<i>sic.</i>),	86 Bay.
7	Robert Cochran,	43 Bay.	16	Sims White,	12 Ellery Street.
8	Christopher Gadsden,	12 Bay.	17	Law. Campbell,	39 Elliot Street.
9	Tucker Harris,	70 King Street.	18	Job Colcock,	Church Street.
10	Philip Gadsden,	Centurian Street.	19	William Graham,	33 Wentworth
11	John McCall,	12 Tradd Street.			Street.

¹ S. C. Statutes, VII, 97.

² Year Book City of Charleston 1881, p. 367.

³ September 6, 13, 24, 1787.

No.	Name of Voter	No. Street	No.	Name of Voter	No. Street
20	Plowden Weston,	37 Queen Street.	60	John Webb,	127 Broad Street.
21	James Benthams,	4 Cumberland Street.	61	Thomas Doughty,	Meeting Street.
22	Isaac Holmes,	15 Legare Street.	62	Richd. Dennis,	127 King Street.
23	Isaac Parker,	11 Legare Street.	63	Doctor Reid,	11 Church Street.
24	John Bryan,	39 Pinckney Street.	64	Edwd. Trescot,	83 Meeting Street.
25	Benj. P. Williams,	90 Corner Bay and Pinckney.	65	Thomas Jervy (<i>sic.</i>),	6 Wentworth Street.
26	Benj. Legare,	30 Church Street.	66	Saml. Legare,	101 Church Street.
27	John Calvert,	86 Church Street.	67	Daniel Hall,	9 Meeting Street.
28	Philip Wesner,	262 King Street.	68	Peter Denar,	5 Clifford Street.
29	John Booner,	Hospital.	69	Thomas Sykes,	257 King Street.
30	Thomas Lehre,	11 Liberty Street.	70	Peter Bacot,	1 Pinckney Street.
31	John Vinyard,	3 Moore Street.	71	William Roper,	4 Bay.
32	Doctor Skirving,	8 Church Street.	72	Thomas Farr,	Broad Street.
33	Ralph Izard, Jr.,	265 (?) Meeting Street.	73	Mark Lazarus,	263 King Street.
34	Peter Saunders,	Queen Street.	74	Robert Hazelhurst,	Bay.
35	Doctor Jas. Lynah,	55 Meeting Street.	75	Robert Larry,	76 Church Street.
36	Anthony Toomer,	7 Legare Street.	76	Richard Ham,	11 Berrisford Alley.
37	James Fisher,	Tradd Street.	77	William Fullum,	7 Union Street.
38	Daniel O'Hara,	128 Broad Street.	78	Jacob Cohen,	267 King Street.
39	George A. Hall,	2 Friend Street.	79	James Badger,	255 King Street.
40	Thomas Cochran,	Queen Street.	80	Nicho. Laffille,	3 Wentworth Street.
41	Jacob Henry,	206 King Street.	81	Abraham Markley,	125 King Street.
42	Samuel Beekman,	109 Bay.	82	William Russel,	11 Lynches Lane.
43	Philip Nazier,	84 King Street.	83	Jacob Williman,	4 Harlestone's Green.
44	Thomas Doughty,	64 Meeting Street.	84	(William) Brailsford (?),	(12) Cor. Bay [49 Bay-1785].
45	Col. Washington,	2 Lambol Street.	85	Lewis Timmons,	2 Berresford Street.
46	Hext McCall,	18 Meeting Street.	86	Richard Lushington,	Bay.
47	James McCall,	30 Tradd Street.	87	Robert Harper,	83 King Street.
48	Capt. James Kennedy,	259 King Street.	88	Charles McDonald,	186 Meeting Street.
49	George Warley,	19 Beaufain Street.	89	Ichabod Atwell,	62 Church Street.
50	Robert Stewart,	88 Bay.	90	Thomas Pinckney,	2 Orange Street.
51	Patrick Simpson,	110 Church Street.	91	Daniel Stevens,	41 George Street.
52	William Moultrie.		92	John Glen,	248 Meeting Street.
53	John J. Pringle,	Tradd Street.	93	Joseph Dulles,	24 Broad Street.
54	Thomas Gadsden,	Bay.	94	Bryan Foskey,	92 Union Street.
55	William Somersall,	2 Bay.	95	Henry Timrod,	22 Trot Street.
56	J. B. Holmes,	6 Meeting Street.	96	Joseph Moore,	101 Bay.
57	John Blake,	King Street.	97	Charles Warham,	10 Tradd Street.
58	James Ladson,	3 Short Street.	98	Lamb. Lance,	85 Queen Street.
59	Thomas Hutchinson, Jr.,	21 South Bay.	99	James Potts,	Wharf.
			100	Robt. Vardell,	58 Church Street.
			1	Edward Lightwood,	Meeting Street.
			2	Capt. J. Harbison,	65 Bay.
			3	Jonathan Sarrazin,	23 Hazel Street (Sic.).

No.	Name of Voter	No.	Street	No.	Name of Voter	No.	Street
4	Charles Crawley,	71	King Street.	6	Doctr. Stevens,	11	King Street.
5	Brook Roberts,	16	Church Street.	7	William Livingston,	11	King Street.
6	Thomas Bacot,	1	Pinckney Street.	8	William Valentine,	Meeting	Street.
7	Major Moore (P),	Cummings	Street.	9	Thomas Horry,	274	Meeting Street.
8	Thomas Eveliegh,	3	Behind State House.	150	Joseph Brown,	325	King Street.
9	Wade Hampton,	King	Street.	1	William Price,	76	Tradd Street.
110	Joseph Weldon,	13	Bedons Alley.	2	Doctor Logan,	32	Tradd Street.
1	John Miller,	39	Queen Street.	3	Thomas Waties,	5	Legare Street.
2	Thos. Stewart (Sail maker),	30	Hazel Street.	4	James Mylne,	Union	Street.
3	Jacob Milligan,	Bay.		5	John Dawson,	12	Archdale Street.
4	Robert Austin,	61	Bay.	6	John Mitchel,	30	Bay.
5	John Moncreef,	102	Bay.	7	John S. Cripps,	104	Bay.
6	Thomas Hornby,	214	King Street.	8	Thomas Smith,	Meeting	Street.
7	Nathaniel Russell,	30	Meeting Street.	9	Abraham Newton,	32	Broad Street.
8	Thomas Singleton,	King	Street.	160	Thomas Ross (Pilot),	3	Stolls Alley.
119	Isaac Dacoste,	260	King Street.	1	Philip Prioleau,	Queen	Street.
120	William Blacklock,	103	Broad Street.	2	John Todd,	6	Bay.
121	Joseph Winthrop,	14	Bay.	3	Richard Hutson,	Tradd	Street.
122	John Geyer,	11	Meeting Street.	164	John Huger,	72	Broad Street.
3	Doctor Fassoux,	44	Broad Street.	165	John M. Davis,	93	Church Street.
4	Edward Blake,	South	Bay.	6	Theophilus Elsworth,	2	Church Street.
5	William Axson,	17	King Street.	7	Richard Cole,	213	Meeting Street.
6	Peter Bounetheau,	6	George Street.	8	Henry Welch, Jr.,	15	Union Street.
7	Erasmus Audley,	14	Elliot Street.	9	Amedius Chiffell,	112	Queen Street.
8	John W. Gibbes,	107	Queen Street.	170	Daniel Cannon,	22	Queen Street.
9	Isaac Dubose,	24	Hazel Street.	1	Hugh Rutledge,	19	Queen Street.
130	Joshua Ward,	18	Church Street.	2	William Harrigan,	4	Unity Alley.
1	Col. Motte,	262	Meeting Street.	3	John McLean,	Poor	House.
2	William Bennie,	6	Elliot Street.	4	Saml. McCorkel,	Queen	Street.
3	George Friend,	42	Union Street.	5	James Allison,	13	Bedon's Allen.
4	Col. Skirving,	Tradd	Street.	6	James Thayer,	36	Bay.
5	Robert Dillon,	112	Queen Street.	7	Owen Hinds,	6	Unity Alley.
6	Ralph Izard, Sr.,	17	South Bay.	8	George Ross,	115	Tradd Street.
7	Alexander Garden,	19	Meeting Street.	9	Daniel Hallowey,	36	this vote withdrawn the person having no right to vote Capt. Lushington.
8	Isaac Peace,	21	Elliot Street.	180	John Vanderhorst,	38	Tradd Street.
9	Thomas Osborne,	2	Lambol Street.	1	Peter Boquet (P),	Harleston	Green.
140	Roger Smith,	Broad	Street.	2	Daniel Mazyck,	94	Queen Street.
1	John David Miller,	109	Broad Street.	3	Edward Hare,	125	Broad Street.
2	David Cruger,	38	Meeting Street.	4	Abraham Shekerl,	8	Union Street.
3	John Eberly,	Guigniard	Street (Sic.).	185	Peter Freneau,	38	Tradd Street.
144	John Parker, Jr.,	41	Meeting Street.	186	John Lessene (sic.),	40	Trott Street.
5	Doctor J. H. Ramsey,	90	Broad Street.	7	Gershon Cohen,	104	Broad Street.
				8	John Grant,	23	Beaufain Street.
				9	Edmd. Fitz Patrick,	31	Beaufain Street.

No.	Name of Voter	No.	Street	No.	Name of Voter	No.	Street
190	James Hamden Thompson,	10	Horlbecks Alley.	2	Bennet Taylor,	18	Broad Street.
	1 James Henry Butler,	9	Moore Street.	3	Thomas Jones,	4	Guignard Street.
	2 James Askew,	95	Broad Street.	4	Henry Bembridge	9	George Street.
	3 Jonah Collins,	36	Tradd Street.	5	Robert Ladson,	5	Old Church Street.
	4 George Forrester,	3	Queen Street.	236	William Miles,	105	Church Street.
	5 Wm. Scarborough,	27	Elliot Street.	237	Stephen Thomas,	51	Meeting Street.
	6 Seth Lothrop,	Queen Street.		8	John Raudabout,	234	King Street.
	7 John Wilson,	42	Bay.	9	Ralph Dawes,	294	King Street.
	8 George Parker,	Bay corner Queen Street.		240	I. George Cogdell,	1	St. Michael's Alley.
	9 John Smith,	15	Broad Street.	1	Francis Bremar,	Meeting Street (?)	
200	Leonard Martin,	262	King Street.	2	Francis Delesline,	56	Church Street.
	1 David Scott,	7	Bedon's Alley.	3	John Rutledge,	Broad Street.	
	2 Joshua Lockwood,	42	Bay.	4	Francis Ley,	19	Tradd Street.
	3 Jacob Jacobs,	52	Meeting Street.	5	Joseph Jones,	15	Tradd Street.
	4 Edward McCrady,	63	Bay.	6	Nicholas Primerose,	Broad Street.	
	5 John Langford,	171	Meeting Street.	7	Philip A. Baziloe,	26	Bufan (sic.) Street.
	6 George Fardo,	67	Bay.	8	Richard Waring,	Legare Street.	
207	Andrew Stewart,	66	Bay.	9	Daniel Thareen,	254	King Street.
208	Robert Knox,	12	Union Street.	259	Robert Betue,	27	Broad Street.
	9 Edmund Howarth,	19	Broad Street.	1	Charles Snowden,	2	Queen Street.
210	John Beale,	34	Bay.	2	Lewis Lestergetw,	119	King Street.
211	Isaac Teasdale,	111	Broad Street.	3	John Calam,	16	Chamber's Alley.
	2 John David Vale,	111	Broad Street.	4	Thomas Horsey,	4	Guignard Street.
	3 John Aitkin,	119	Broad Street.	5	Joseph Ball,	7	Church Street.
	4 Jeremiah Dickenson,	9	Cumberland Street.	6	Nathaniel Childs,	5	Union Street
	5 Thomas Kean,	11	Amen Street.		Continued.		
	6 John Lloyd,	13	Bay.	7	James Christie.		
	7 Daniel Latham,	1	Hazel Street.	8	John Matthews,	83	Broad Street.
	8 Doctor D. Ramsay,	Broad Street.		259	Charles Lining,	17	Friend Street.
	9 Stephen Lawrence,	6	Charles Street.	260	John Christopher Martin,	230	King Street.
220	Micheal Kaltiezen,	Wentworth Street.		1	Alexander Alexander,	4	Union Street.
	1 John Edwards, Sr.,	22	South Bay.	2	Roger Saunders,	76	Broad Street.
	2 Thomas Lockwood,	Bay.		3	Daniel Dessausure,	249	Meeting Street.
	3 Doctor Chandler,	54	Broad Street.	4	Audion St. John,	11	Friend Street.
	4 John Cart,	133	King Street.	5	Thomas Bourke,	264	Meeting Street.
	5 Cochran McClure,	33	Bay.	6	Henry Geddis,	99	King Street.
	6 Philip Hart,	Queen Street.		7	Alexander Cheves,	72	King Street.
	7 Edward Darrell,	80	Tradd Street.	8	Ralph Attmore,	State House	
	8 Isreal Josephs,	56	King Street.	9	Daniel Jennings,	5	Bay.
	9 David Cameron,	25	King Street.	270	Jacob Reid,	124	Bay Continued.
230	Elias Hawser,	205	King Street.	1	Joseph Roper,	13	Pinckney Street.
	1 Chas. Isaac Grimboll,	107	Queen Street.	2	John Loveday,	12	Moore Street.

POLL LISTS CHARLESTON MUNICIPAL ELECTION 1787 49

No.	Name of Voter	No. Street	No.	Name of Voter	No. Street
3	Richard Savage,	59 King Street.	5	Jerimiah Hutchinson,	11 Moore Street.
4	Joseph Cox,	128 Church Street.			

TALLEY SHEET

F. Grimkie (talley)	174
W. Drayton (talley)	12
R. Lushington (talley)	81
Danl. Stevens (talley)	1
Thos. Roper (talley)	1
John Dawson (talley)	5
Mr. Muller (talley)	1

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(Endorsed on back of modern envelope.)

Poll list of names at election of Intendant and wardens for city of Charleston, S. C. 1787 ordered by Vestry and held by them at St. Phillip's church.

MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES FROM THE CITY GAZETTE
OF CHARLESTON 1824

COMPILED BY ELIZABETH HEYWARD JERVEY

(Continued from October)

Died, at Baltimore, 30 ult. the venerable William Wilson, President of the Bank of Baltimore and long a distinguished and successful merchant of that city. (Wednesday, April 7, 1824.)

Died, in New York, on the 28th ult. Capt. William Taylor, in the 53rd year of his age. He was long a respectable shipmaster out of that port, and late master of the floating light ship off that harbour. (Thursday, April 8, 1824.)

Died, at Wilkesbarre, on Saturday, 20th ult. in the 35th year of his age Joseph McCoy, Esq., Cashier of the Philadelphia Branch Bank of that place. . . . In the death of this amiable man, his wife and sisters have much to lament. . . . (Friday, April 9, 1824.)

Died, at St. John (Antigua) on the 20th ult., Gardner Tuffs, Esq., of Savannah, Georgia. (Friday, April 9, 1824.)

Died, in this city, on the morning of the 10th inst. of a consumption, Mr. George B. Pearce, in the 37th year of his age, a native of Providence, (R. I.) and for several years past, a respectable citizen of this place. (Thursday, April 15, 1824.)

Died, on Saturday last, at Georgetown (S. C.) after a lingering illness, Mrs. Elizabeth, consort of Francis Withers, esq. (Thursday, April 15, 1824.)

Died, at Watertown, (Conn.) Col. Abner Bradley aged 71. He was a volunteer in the expedition at the Northward under Arnold and Allen, and was present at the taking of Ticonderoga. When the British troops entered Connecticut, and burnt Danbury, he again volunteered in the American service, and was wounded on the retreat of the enemy at Compo. (Thursday, April 15, 1824.)

A Jury of Inquest was held on Wednesday the 14th instant, to inquire into the circumstances of the death of the late Frederick Rutledge, Esq. who fell overboard on Monday last, out of the ferry-boat plying between this city and Haddrell's Point. The Jury brought in a verdict, (sanctioned by a surgeon who examined the body) that the deceased came to his death by an apoplectic affection, which occasioned his fall from the ferry-boat into the river, while crossing at Haddrell's Point, on the 12th instant. (Friday, April 16, 1824.) J. H. STEVENS, Coroner.

Married, at Augusta, (Geo.) by the Rev. Mr. Moderwel, Mr. Amasa Spencer of Greenville, (S. C.) to Miss Eliza, only daughter of Major Thomas Crayton of the former place. (Friday, April 16, 1824.)

Died, at Philadelphia, 7th inst. in the 73d year of his age, the Rev. William Rogers, D.D., a man of many virtues. . . . After a short illness the Rev. Philip Larracy, of Saint Augustine's Church, aged 42 years. (Friday, April 16, 1824.)

Died, in this city on the 11th of April, after a lingering illness . . . Joseph James Gladding, aged 19 years and 5 months. He has left an affectionate mother and an only sister to lament his irreparable loss. (Tuesday, April 20, 1824.)

Died, at Nassau (N.P.) on the 9th instant, after a long and lingering illness, Mr. James Ferris Hancock, late of this city. (Tuesday, April 20, 1824.)

Died, suddenly, on the 5th instant at his residence in the borough of Carlisle (Penn.) of inflammation of the bowels, in the 72d year of his age Major General Henry Miller, a distinguished officer of the Revolution, and late Prothonotary of Perry County. (Tuesday, April 20, 1824.)

Died, at his residence, in Anne Arundel county, Md. on the 30th ult. Capt. Vachel Burgis, in the 68th year of his age, a gallant soldier of the Revolutionary army attached for seven years to the Maryland line. (Tuesday, April 20, 1820.)

Died, at Providence, (R. I.) on the 3d inst. Gabriel Allen, Esq., formerly Postmaster of that town, in the 75th year of his age. (Tuesday, April 20, 1824.)

Died, at Cheraw, on the 13th inst. Mr. James Lyon, formerly editor of the Pee Dee Gazette. (Wednesday, April 21, 1824.)

Died, in Guilford, Mrs. Mary Rounds, in the 103d year of her age. She retained her mental faculties remarkably, until her death, a short time previous to which, she had the pleasure of holding in her arms an infant of the 5th generation. (Wednesday, April 21, 1824.)

Died, at Portland (Me.) Miss Anna Hall, aged 17 years. The cause of the sudden exit of the young lady is totally unknown, and therefore particularly distressing. After the other members of the family had retired to bed, she went to the outer door of the house, and exclaimed "a fox! a fox!" A young man hearing her cry leaped from his bed, and instantly resorted to the place from whence her screams arose, and found her a cold lifeless corpse! ten or fifteen feet from the door, where she originally stood. (Wednesday, April 21, 1824.)

Died, on the 5th inst. at Mobile, General Turner Starke, in the 48th year of his age. He was born in Kershaw District, (then Camden County) South Carolina, but removed, about five years ago, to that state. . . . [He possessed] a reputation and standing, which will embalm his memory in the recollections of an extensive circle of relatives, friends and acquaintances. (Thursday, April 22, 1824.)

(To be continued)

AUGUSTUS TALIAFERRO BROYLES AND THE SOUTH CAROLINA
COLLEGE 1856

Augustus Taliaferro Broyles, eldest son of Dr. Oze R. Broyles and his wife, Sarah Ann Taliaferro, was born in Anderson District. Prepared for college in the Pendleton Male Academy,¹ he was graduated from the South Carolina College in the class of 1845,² and after reading law under General J. W. Harrison, he became a partner in the office. Deeply interested in law, Broyles is said to have been the best informed lawyer in his part of the state, and is credited with having written several legal pamphlets. Although he served in the legislature, he preferred law to politics. When the War of Secession began, he volunteered on April 14, 1861, and was commissioned first lieutenant in Company C, Fourth Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers. Promoted to captain, he served in Virginia until disabled by the disease which later caused his death. Although deeply attached to his mother, he never married, and he is said to have had such a distaste for women that when his brother's little daughter was born, he hung crepe on the door.³

Broyles wrote the letter below to the president of Dartmouth College when Charles F. McCay, president of the South Carolina College, was facing a year of tumult and disorder, and both the college and its president were under fire.⁴ Broyles as a loyal alumnus came to the rescue. The original letter was presented to the South Carolina Historical society in 1949 by Dartmouth College.

July 21 1856

My dear Sir

You must permit me as I am a candidate for the Legislature at the next election in this state to make certain inquiries of you touching the management of the financial affairs of the institution over which you preside. A question will be made in this weeks issue of our village paper in relation to the propriety of the annual appropriation of \$25000 to the South Carolina College for the payment of professors salaries. There is a strong disposition to withhold the appropriation in many of the Districts of our state based upon the notion that as the institution has received upward of one million of dollars from the treasury of the state it ought by this time to be able to support itself. I doubt very much if

¹ Louise Ayer Vandiver, *Traditions and History of Anderson County* (Atlanta, 1928), p. 150.

² *Alumni Directory* (Columbia, 1926), p. 264.

³ Vandiver, *op. cit.*, p. 151.

⁴ M. LaBorde, *History of the South Carolina College* (Columbia, 1859), pp. 330, 352 ff.

there is an institution in the U States which does this. At least Mr Wayland in his report to the incorporation of the Brown University affirmed that not one in New England had done this for the last 30 years. I have taken a great deal of pains to inform myself upon this subject with the view of meeting the issue and am now in possession of letters from professors in the Va University, Yale College, the College at Athens Ga. &c giving a detailed account of the financial affairs of these institutions which have been of great service to me and have placed me under obligations to those who have thus kindly favored me. But I must address myself to the points. Does the Legislature of your state make annual appropriations to your institution? or is it endowed, if so, with what sum and how is the interest applied? was it endowed by the Legislature or otherwise? what sums has it received from private donation if any and how applied? are there any beneficiaries in the institution, if so, how many, how selected, and how is the cost of their education provided for? What is the annual average of the tuition fund and how is that applied? How many professors are there and what are their salaries? Are they invested or not, if so what is done with the excess of income over and above what is necessary to pay professors salaries &c or if there is a deficiency how is the same made up?

These questions may not be framed with reference to the state of affairs which may exist in your institution but the issue I have to meet is substantially this "Are you in favor of a withdrawal of the state appropriation to the So Carolina College" which embodies the popular notion that it should be compelled to support itself. It is with a view to meet this issue that I desire the information. I trust that as it a matter of importance to me and a subject of interest to every friend of education in the country that although a perfect stranger I may be permitted to address you these inquiries in the confident expectation that you will take pleasure in answering them immediately. I am profoundly interested in the destinies of our institution and I hope that it may live as a lasting monument of the liberality and munificence of our state notwithstanding the popular appeals against it. I will delay my answer to the interrogatory in the hope of getting a reply from you—the issue will be made this week and I therefore ask that you favor me with as early an answer as *possible*.

Very Respectfully

A. T. BROYLES

Anderson C. H. So. Ca.

NOTES AND REVIEWS *

DuBose Heyward, The Man Who Wrote Porgy. By Frank M. Durham. (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1954. Pp. 152. Illustrations and index. \$4.50.)

This little book is primarily a critique of the literary work of DuBose Heyward. The plan of the biographical sketch is simple and fully covered by the title—up through poverty and travail to *Porgy*, and down through diminishing literary success from *Porgy*. DuBose Heyward's preparation for the immortality inherent in *Porgy* lay in his Charleston background and training, his work with the stevedores of the Charleston docks, and his craftsmanship developed through various kinds of writing, particularly poetry and short stories.

A founder in 1920 with Hervey Allen and others of the Poetry Society of South Carolina, DuBose Heyward published as co-author with Allen, *Carolina Chansons*; later came *Skylines and Horizons*, his low country and mountain poems; and finally *Jasbo Brown and Selected Poems*, largely re-publications of earlier poems. After careful analysis, Mr. Durham states that the poems of most interest today are those on the Negro. The best he can say is that several are still interesting, most are competently done, but that there is some truth in Gerald W. Johnson's comment that they are "irreproachably correct, delightfully musical, and utterly insignificant verse."

Of the seven short stories written by DuBose Heyward, only two were published, "the Brute," and the "Winning Loser." All were the work of a beginner but foreshadowed his flair for melodrama and local color. *The Half Pint Flask*, his long short story, portrays the barbarism and superstition inherent in the Negro, and ranks with *Porgy* as literary achievement.

Heyward's outstanding work is *Porgy*, wherein he created a character of vitality and universal appeal. With its rhythmic chants and spirituals, its melodramatic color and emotion, it met a rising tide of interest in the Negro and proved acceptable to both North and South. The dramatization of *Porgy* by DuBose Heyward and his wife was highly

* This department will print queries not exceeding fifty words, from members of the Society. The charge to non-members is one dollar for each fifty words or less. Copy should be sent to The Secretary, Fireproof Building, Charleston 5, S. C., at least three months in advance of publication.

successful, but what has most nearly immortalized the tragic pathos of the crippled beggar and his goat-cart is the operatic version, *Porgy and Bess*, with George Gershwin's music.

Mamba's Daughters, *Peter Ashley*, *Angel*, *Brass Ankle*, and *Star Spangled Virgin*, mark steady decline in novel writing with accompanying success in drama—except for *Brass Ankle*, Heyward's only venture into playwriting as distinguished from dramatization in collaboration with others.

Mr. Durham's criticisms and pronouncements on the poems, novels, and dramatizations of DuBose Heyward are careful and accurate, and fully support the generalization to be derived from his study that Heyward was a competent writer who met a rising tide of interest in the Negro with insight and a fresh approach best exemplified in his one memorable character Porgy, in whose immortality Heyward as an individual and an author has practically blacked out. The book is marred by recurring indications that Mr. Durham is apologetic, not for the quality or content of Heyward's work, but for its innocence of the burning zeal of *Time* and *Life* magazines to make the South a fit place for the Negro to live in. In this, like Heyward, Mr. Durham merely meets the higher black tide of his generation.

LEAH TOWNSEND

History of Sumter County, South Carolina. By Anne King Gregorie. (Sumter: Library Board of Sumter County, 1954. Pp. xviii, 553. Illustrations, addenda, bibliography, index. \$10.00.)

This excellent and important volume, twelve years in the making, is one of the rare items of local history which will at once entertain the casual reader and satisfy the serious scholar. The Sumter County Library Board, which sponsored the author in her work, deserves with her the gratitude of all South Carolinians who take an interest in the past of their state.

The author writes that her aim is "to show the history of Sumter County in relation to parallel events in the state and nation." In this desire she has succeeded, and her narrative is not restricted to Sumter's borders. This is all to the good, as may be demonstrated by her splendid essays on Reconstruction and Tillmanism.

The book is a skillful blend of political, economic, and social history. Its forty readable chapters introduce a multitude of subjects, ranging from the Wateree Indians to the Sumter Turks, and from duels to musi-

cal concerts at the courthouse. Especially noteworthy are Dr. Gregorie's accounts of migrations from Sumter District to the West; her fine evaluations of the effect of abolitionism on the mind of a small community; and her gripping story of Union General Potter's Raid.

The volume seems weakest in its treatment of Sumter since 1900. Many readers will take issue with an allotment of space which pays more attention to Sumter citizens in the War of 1812 than to those involved in the world struggles of the twentieth century.

The *History of Sumter County* is adequately documented. It contains seventy-five well-chosen illustrations, many of them fine photographs of old homes. An addenda lists state governors from within the original limits of the county, and numerous county officials. The index is carefully done and thorough.

Clemson College

JACK KENNY WILLIAMS

Pioneer's Mission: The Story of Lyman Copeland Draper. By William B. Hesseltine. (Madison: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1954. Pp. xiv, 384. Illustrations, notes and index. \$4.50.)

This altogether admirable book has especial interest for Southern readers, for Lyman Copeland Draper collected manuscripts in the South, and has been accused of holding them without good title. Now for the first time, the facts are available. Indeed, this book reveals Draper not only physically, both internally and externally, but also mentally and spiritually, with all his faults and virtues, his zeal, devotion, weaknesses, failures, and pettiness, in a story of compelling interest. The story has been patiently compiled from the multitude of Draper's own notebooks, letters, memoranda, and astonishingly trivial personal records of daily activities, and is told with sympathy, understanding, restrained humor, and enormous detail. Professor Hesseltine, after rating Draper as a great collector and a critical historian, pioneering in a then new field of history, refers to him as "a gnome-like little man whose religious, patriotic, romantic, and economic drives produced a great collection of historical materials and a great historical society and library." Draper is shown at his best in the return of Louisiana's records, and at his worst, perhaps, when the impoverished partner of his patron appealed for help, and Draper responded with the offer of a job to sell his own then unsalable books.

In the opinion of this reviewer, *Pioneer's Mission* is a model of good biography.

ANNE KING GREGORIE

Kershaw County Historical Society

At the fall meeting of Kershaw County Historical Society on September 16, 1954, the first achievement of this young organization was on display, a handsome marker to commemorate the Battle of Camden in 1780. The Society plans to mark other historic spots in the county.

Requests for Information

Mrs. J. E. Ladson, Dixie Drive, Moultrie, Ga., desires information on the Lee and Kennedy families of Fishing Creek, York County, S. C., in early 1800's. Henry Lee married Lillis Kennedy; his son Samuel married Jane Scarlott Kennedy, sister of Lillis.

Walter Weston Folger, 205 Island Avenue, Chattanooga 5, Tenn., wants information on medical education and career, 1848 *et seq.*, of Dr. Alfred M. Folger (1811-1880), of Pickens, S. C., whose book, *The Family Physician* (1845), refers to his service as physician in the Indian Hospital, Cherokee removal.

Mrs. E. B. Federa, 1224 Cherokee Road, Louisville, Ky., wants to know (1) the names of the parents of Joseph Byrnes of Ansonborough, Charleston, in 1801; (2) the date that James Burne (Census of 1790) sold his Charleston property; (3) whether James Burns of St. James Santee (Census of 1800) was the same person as James Burne of Charleston (Census of 1790); (4) when and where James Burns (Byrns) married Anne Luter, daughter of Matthew Luter.

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